FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. XLVIII—NO. 14.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1883. [NEW SERIES—VOL. I.—NO. 4.]

Cupid in Custody.

[From the Continent.]

"Cupid, little criminal,
What have you been doing?"
"Nothing wrong, oh, nothing wrong;
Just a little wooing."

"You've been stealing hearts, I fear,
Stealing hearts by dozens."
"No, I haven't, no, I haven't;
They were all my cousins."

"Come along, you little fraud;
You will have to tarry
In a prison, till you learn
Wooing means to marry."

"Very well, here's Bonny belle;
She shall be the winner."
Bonny belle said, "Officer,
Free the little sinner."

"Oh, I'll marry—Bonny belle
Knows my truth and purity;
Here is good Saint Valentine,
He'll be my security."

MARY A. BARR.

Gustave Dore.

IN THE LIGHT.

Gustave Dore was essentially Bohemian. In the company of Bohemians or of artists he was amusing, but there was no "worse card" for a fashionable dinner party or soiree. Where smoking was not allowed he grew dull. He depended too exclusively upon his teeming fancy as a draughtsman to be a humoristic caricaturist. I often did my best to laugh at his funny pictures, but never once succeeded. He evolved them from his moral consciousness, as Mary Anne Radcliff drew her novels from her imagination. Up to the period of his first artistic visit to England he dealt with a world of unreality. He was then struck with the results obtained through careful observation by Leech and Millais, and tried to change his method. In landscape painting alone he was successful. It was a pity that at the outset of his career he undertook to illustrate Balzac's 'Queer Stories' and Dante's 'Inferno.' They drew him on the side to which he naturally leaned. All he had to do in getting through these tasks was to give the rein to his imagination. A propensity thus became a settled habit.

Gustave Dore was an inveterate smoker. Tobacco stimulated, he said, his brain. In the blue smoke that he puffed out of his mouth and nostrils, he saw the rudiments of many a pictorial composition.

I have spoken of this famed artist's *gamineries*. He made insensate bets, which he nearly always won. Some years ago, in the country, he heard that the village priest was suddenly taken ill. The idea at once occurred to him to slip into the confessional, and see what adventure might befall him there. In a few moments a chatelaine of the neighborhood entered. Dore heard her confession. Before he returned to Paris he was invited to dine at the chateau. After dinner he had a *seance de chiromancie*. The lady of the house nearly fainted when he told her from the palm of her hand what the romance of her life had been. Again, in the Tyrol he made a bet that he would deprive the English tourists who were expected in the village where he was staying of the services of the guides on the following day. He succeeded by going through the high-street, with a bell in his hand, announcing that a fete was to be given at the inn where he had put up. All the villagers—the guides included—flocked in. Musicians were hired by the painter to set them dancing. When the fun flagged Dore played his fiddle with an *entrain en diable*. The ball did not come to an end before the morning dawned. When the English tourists arrived, the guides were fast asleep, and not in a condition to lead excursionists up into the mountains.—*Paris letter to the London Truth.*

IN THE SHADOW.

Poor Gustave Dore is dead. It might almost be said that in spite of his great success he died of a broken heart at his failures. He was, perhaps, take him for all in all, the greatest illustrator the world has ever known, but he wanted to be the greatest painter—and he could not paint at all. His coloring was something unnamable; the faults of his drawing were too glaring when he worked, as he loved to work, on a large scale. His painting, in fact, was his general incompetence in technique seen through a powerful telescope. Yet he would be a painter or nothing. It was useless to remind him that he had illustrated Rabelais as no man had ever illustrated him before; that his "Contes Drolatiques" was a masterpiece, and that in "Don Quixote" and Tennyson he was inferior only to himself. He would shake his head sadly—that was not it. He worked to the last on his illustrations, but only as "pot-boilers." All day long he was climbing about over the surface of some huge canvas in his large studio on the Rue Bayard, and at night he came home to earn his bread by the work he despised, though the public considered that his sole title to glory. He worked half the night, and he was up early the next morning to paint once more. His want of rest, his prodigious energy, must have shortened his life, but the chief thing that shortened it was sorrow. No one could doubt that for a moment at the sight of him. He had a heavy, anxious look. All the old boyish beauty of his face, which lasted long after he became a man, was gone; the smooth plump cheeks seemed to be falling with their own weight; the corners of the mouth went down. His talk was worse than his look; he was absence of mind personified. He could hardly answer you; he was too much absorbed in his own grief. There was no human being who had less concern in the world than this man who lived by illustrating everything in it. He was the most prodigious worker of this or any time. His original drawings were to be counted by the thousand. They were all wrong in costume or local color, but in the feeling of the situation they were unsurpassed. He stood in about the same relationship to accuracy of historical observation as Victor Hugo, and indeed he was a romantic of the pencil, and was altogether out of his element in this our poor day of naturalism. He saw everything through the medium of his wonderful imagination, and this, which was his success, has also in a measure been his ruin, for he saw his own achievements and his own fame in the same way; and the sight was a misery that weighed him down.—*Richard Whiteing in the World.*

Berlin as an Intellectual Centre.

Germany has never till recently had either literary or political capital. The political centre of the old empire was always there where the reigning Emperor, its political head, fixed his abode. The literary centre has ever been where the chief representative of German literature lived. The unconquerable love of roaming, which at the time of the migrations of the barbarians drove the Tentonic races from the ice-fields of the North, and the steppes of the East, southward and westward, and leads German artisans from town to town, and German students and Professors from university to university, has brought about this result among others, that the political centre of gravity—and the literary too—has in the course of history changed its position countless times. Cities of the second and third rank, like Goslar, Worms, and Ratisbon, have been for a time raised to the dignity of political capitals by the temporary settlement of the Emperor and empire within their walls. About the middle of the last century Leipzig was the "little Paris," where Master Gottsched resided; at the close of it the country town of Weimar, where Goethe lived, and the learned village of Jena, where Schiller had settled, were Germany's literary capitals. The old imperial city of Vienna was after the treaty of Westphalia only in name the seat of the empire, and it had never been even nominally its literary head. The new imperial city of Berlin, which since the war of 1870 has been the real centre of Germany's political life, is on the way to become also the permanent centre of its literary activity. As in the old German story, not the lion, but the bear, is the king of the beasts, so Berlin, that displays the bear on its shield, from being the humble town built on piles at the side of the Spree, where, down to the end of the seventeenth century, the courtiers went to Court on stilts to avoid the mire, has in a little over 150 years grown to be the queen of cities.—*The Athenæum.*

AMERICAN GRAPES AND APPLES.—From the long fruitful vineyards of Ohio comes the complaint, heard sooner or later in all grape-growing countries, that a peculiar blight is affecting the vines, lessening the yield and compelling the uprooting of many vines. This is bad news, for although the wine yield of Ohio does not appeal to every palate, the Catawba grape, the supply of which comes mostly from Ohio, is a toothsome fruit and the only American of its species that can be bought in mid-winter. Concerning the wine, however, the growers will be the principal sufferers, for apples grow nearly everywhere in the Northern States, and from their juice can be made and is made in great quantities an alleged wine that millions of self-styled experts cannot distinguish from the genuine article. The wine yield, at home and abroad, will not diminish while America's countless apple orchards do their duty.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Few years ago there was not a regular Commercial Bank in the city of Mexico, but now there are three, with an aggregate paid up capital of $12,000,000.

"To the memory of Miss Martha Grin,
She was so very pure within,
She cracked the shell of her earthly skin,
And hatched herself a cherubim."
Epitaph in the Isle of Wight.

The Military Establishment of North Carolina.

From the annual report of the Adjutant General, we learn that the effective strength of the State Guard is 1,424, viz: 175 general, staff, and other commissioned officers; and 1,249 enlisted men.

This force is organized into two brigades, and one unattached battalion (colored). The 1st brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. R. D. Hancock, of Newbern is composed of the 1st regiment, Col. Jno. W. Cotten, of Tarboro; and the 3rd regiment, Lieut. Col. Jas. D. Glenn, of Leaksville. The 2nd brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. M. P. Taylor, of Wilmington, is composed of the 2nd regiment, Col. Albert H. Worth, of Fayetteville; and the 4th regiment, Lt. Col. W. H. Fitzgerald, of Monroe. The unattached battalion is composed of colored troops, consists of five companies—two from Raleigh, and one, each, from Fayetteville, Goldsboro and Edenton—and is commanded by Lt. Col. Abraham Halliday, of Fayetteville.

Following is the composition of the several regiments:

FIRST REGIMENT.

Co. A, Raleigh Lt. Infantry, Raleigh.
" C, Albemarle Guards, Edenton.
" D, Goldsboro Rifles, Goldsboro.
" E, Orange Guards, Hillsboro.
" F, Edgecombe Guards, Tarboro.
" G, Washington Lt. Infantry, Washington.
Co. H, Hamilton Guards, Hamilton.
" I, Pasquotank Rifles, Elizabeth C'ty.
" K, Kinston Rifles, Kinston.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Co. A, Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, Fayetteville.
Co. B, LaFayette Light Infantry, Fayetteville.
Co. C, Wilmington Light Infantry, Wilmington.
Co. D, Duplin Rifles, Kenansville.
" E, Shoe Heel Rifles, Shoe Heel.
" F, Sampson Light Infantry, Clinton.
" G, Anson Guards, Polkton.
" K, Anson Veterans, Wadesboro.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Co. A, Winston Lt. Infantry, Winston.
" D, Durham Lt. Infantry, Durham.
" F, Guilford Grays, Greensboro.
" H, Rockingham Guards, Leaksville.
Co. I, Reidsville Lt. Infantry, Reidsville.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Co. A, Cleveland Guards, Shelby.
" B, Southern Stars, Lincolnton.
" C, Iredell Blues, Statesville.
" D, Monroe Lt. Infantry, Monroe.
" F, Salisbury Rifles, Salisbury.
" H, Mecklenburg Riflemen, Sugar Creek.
Co. I, Polk Rifles, Pineville.

FOURTH BATTALION—(*colored*).

Co. A, Oak City Blues, Raleigh.
" C, Howard L. I. Fayetteville.
" E, Goldsboro Vance Guards, Goldsboro.
Co. F, East Raleigh Guards, Raleigh.

Under the act of Congress, April 23rd, 1808, appropriating the annual sum of two hundred thousand dollars for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia, the State of North Carolina receives an annual quota of $4,797.85, in ordnance and ordnance stores.

From January 1st, 1870, to Jan'y 1st, 1877, the State received from the United States government, arms, &c., of the value of $52,312.24. And since January 1st 1877, the State has received stores to the amount of $37,998.06. There is therefore now in the hands of the militia, the military schools, and the penitentiary authorities, or at the arsenal, military property belonging to the State of the original value of $90,310.30.

The Adjutant General reports the condition of the Guard to be, generally speaking, very good—as good as can be expected, considering the fact that the State furnishes no aid, and the whole cost of maintaining the organizations and preserving the arms falls upon individuals. For the latter reason, he earnestly urges that State aid be given for the maintenance of the troops, and refers to the action of other States: for example, to that of Maryland, which last year expended for this purpose $12,000; South Carolina, $14,000; Rhode Island, $23,000; New Hampshire, $25,000; New Jersey, $63,842; Ohio, $73,800; Connecticut, $95,000; Massachusetts, $144,000; Pennsylvania, $220,000; New York, $300,000.

Miss Ann Gerry, third daughter of Elbridge Gerry, formerly Vice President and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, died at New Haven a few days since, aged ninety-one years.

Evidence is being taken in Richmond, in a case of royalty, to the effect that sleeping cars were used on the Richmond & Fredericksburg R. R. 40 years ago.

Decay of Population in France.

The well known fact that there has been through a long series of years a steady decline in the rate of increase of population in France has received fresh confirmation in the report on the census returns of 1881 recently made by the Minister of the Interior to the President of the French Republic. Taking the results contained in this report a writer in a recent number of the London *Times* shows that, while the average increase for every ten thousand inhabitants is one hundred and one in Great Britain, one hudred and fifteen in Germany and still greater in Russia and the United States, it is only twenty-six in France. This small excess of births over deaths in France is not due either to a higher death rate or to a smaller proportion of marriages to population. Neither the death rate nor the marriage rate is exceptional in France. It must, then, be attributed to the birth rate, which is found to be lower in France than in any other country of Europe. Thus in Russia there is one birth for every twenty inhabitants; Germany, one for twenty-five; Austria-Hungary, one for twenty-six; England, one for twenty-seven; Italy, one for twenty-seven, and Spain, one for twenty-eight. In France the rate is one for thirty-seven. As there is little variance in the proportion of marriages to population in the countries named these figures show that the average number of births to each marriage is exceptionally low in France. Statistics also prove that the decrease in the birth rate, and consequently in the rate of increase in the population, has been steady for more than half a century, and the results of the recent census do not show any signs of arrest of this backward tendency.—*N. Y. Times.*

TREPANNING IN PREHISTORIC TIMES.—One of the most curious traces of primitive belief which have come down to us is found in the trepanned skulls which have been discovered in several caves and dolmens of France belonging to the earlier portion of the new stone age. Dr. Paul Broca has devoted a pamphlet to the description of these trepanned skulls and the discussion of their significance. The fact is certain that a great number of these skulls were trepanned during lifetime, probably in infancy and early youth, and that they healed up again, the subject of the operation surviving it for many years. M. Broca supposes this trepanning to have constituted a sacred rite of some sort. For we find that the skulls of these very persons who had undergone the operation in their lifetime were after death subjected again to the same operation. A number of small disks were cut from them in such a way that each disk contained a portion of the cicatrized edge made by the original trepanning. These disks were used as amulets by living persons. But the skull thus treated was in its turn provided with one of these talismanic disks in place of those which had been cut from itself. From this custom M. Broca has argued a belief in the survival of the dead man, and supposed that the disk was placed with the skull to serve as a kind of viaticum into another world.—*The Saturday Review.*

WHEN THE TELEGRAPH WAS INVENTED.—The honor which Rome has now paid to the memory of Morse links anew the story of the telegraph with the memory of Franklin, in honor of whom a tablet at Passy has long commemorated his sojourn in Paris. Morse during his second visit to Europe spent nearly a year at Rome in 1830 engaged in the study of Italian art. During that visit he was elected to the Chair of Fine Arts in the University of New York, and it was on his homeward voyage in 1832, on board of the packet ship Sully, that the idea of the electric telegraph first came into his mind. In conversation one day on board the ship one of the passengers spoke of Franklin's observations upon the inconceivable speed of the electric current. Morse, who was even then deeply interested in electrical phenomena, was struck by the remark and worked out its suggestions. When he left the ship he took the captain's hand and said: "Captain Pell, when my telegraph has become the wonder of the world, remember that it was discovered on board the Sully, October 13, 1832."

AMERICANS IN MEXICO.—The influx of Americans into the land of the Aztecs is beginning to tell. Several corporation "organs" have been established there; syndicates for exploration of various schemes are organized every day; the dockets of the courts are being filled with the papers in mining suits, and the journals of the city of Mexico are complaining of the existing plan of giving each block of houses a different name, and are clamoring for the naming of the streets and the systematic numbering of the houses.

List of Causes from 4th Judicial District.

We are indebted to Mr. W. H. Bagley, Clerk of the Supreme Court, for the following complete list of causes, in the Supreme Court, from the fourth judicial district, so far as docketed up to the 24th ult. This district will be called on Monday, March 5th;

169. Wm. Griffin et als vs. Josephine Griffin.
170. Wm. Griffin et als vs. Josephine Griffin.
171. D. McFadyen et als vs. John T. Council.
172. J. A. Evans, Adm'r, vs. T. M. Smith, Ex'r.
173. J. L. Wescott vs. Rufus Galloway et als.
174. M. T. Leach vs. Town of Fayetteville.
175. Z. F. Long vs. McLean & Leach.
176. A. J. Kivett vs. G. W. Wynne & Co.
177. D. T. Moore vs Wm. Hinnant et als.
178. R. F. Lewis vs. T. D. McDowell et als.
179. E. P. Covington vs. A. C. Leak, Ex'x
180. E. P. Covington vs. A C. Leak, Ex'x
181. Morrison & Long vs. B. L. McLauchlin et als.
182. E. J. Lilly vs. M. A. Baker.
183. E. J. Lilly et als vs. B. R. Taylor et als.
184. Flat Swamp & L. C. & E. C. Canal Co. vs. A. A. McKethan et als.
185. State vs. M. N. Leary.
186. N. McArtan, Adm'r, vs. D. McLauchlin, Adm'r.
187. A. J. Brannon vs. R. W. Hardie.
188. S. J. Guy vs. Shadrach Mannuel.
189. C. & Salisbury R. R. Co. vs. Commissioners of Anson County.
190. John Robinson vs. Harden & Gardner.
191. S. J. Hinsdale vs. S. E. Hawley, Adm'x.
192. Commissioners of Moore County vs. G. A. MacRae et als.
193. J. C. McLean, Adm'r, vs. A. A. McLean et als.
194. D. McK. Carmichael vs. J. C. Moore et als.
195. State vs. John Dickson.
196. State vs. D. N. McIver.
197. A. A. McDonald vs. B. J. Morris et als.
198. J. L. Wescott vs. J. H. Theese et als.
199. J. C. Sinclair vs. Margaret McBryde et als.
200. H. B. Covington vs. Robert J. Steele.
201. R. W. L. Raisin & Co. vs. S. M. Thomas.
202. Charles Malloy et als vs. T. J. Breeden et als.
203. State vs. R. S. Nash.
204. State vs. Rance Roper.
205. L. Levinson & Co. vs. Elson & Nimocks.

Representative Moore (Rep.,) of Tennessee, in a speech on the Japanese Indemnity bill last week in the House, made this pertinent comparison:

"My own State of Tennessee owes a debt of which she says through the present Democratic Legislature and Governor that she will pay but one-half. Now the United States owes to Japan originally about $800,000, now grown to nearly $1,800,000, and we are asked by the Conference Committee to say that we will pay her only $785,000. There is now going up all over the country a universal howl, and an eminently just one, against this repudiation by Tennessee of her debt, previously recognized as valid by both parties. Should there not justly also be one against the Government of the United States, which makes substantially the same proposition? If Tennessee is wrong—and I am pained to recognize the disgraceful fact—I must be permitted also to express my dissent from any proposition to pay to Japan any sum less than the original amount due her, with interest added up to the time of payment."

WESTMINSTER ABBEY IN DANGER.—Every Englishman who takes a patriotic pride in the splendid examples of ancient architecture still left to us will receive with deep regret an announcement which we are enabled to make. The exterior stonework of Westminster Abbey, which has long been a source of uneasiness to the Dean and Chapter, has now been found to be disintegrating so rapidly as to be almost a source of danger. Of late years the abbey has grown blacker and blacker, until it is now hard to say which of the two metropolitan cathedrals is the grimier. It is this constant deposit of harmful particles which has been silently doing the mischief that has now become so serious. The decision arrived at by the Dean and Chapter by the light of their professional advice is, we understand, that there is no alternative but to reface the entire fabric of the abbey.—*London Land.*

The moon, like some men, is the brightest when it is full; but, like them again, it soon begins to lose its lustre.

An ex-Slave Owner of his Master's Estate.

Yesterday a prominent citizen, who has attained a competency and can afford to take life leisurely, settled himself in an easy chair in his office, and remarked: "I can tell you a story of real life that is full of romance. It illustrates the truth of the old saying that truth is stranger than fiction."

The reporter became attentive, and the prominent citizen proceeded:

"In ante-war times there lived in Meriwether county a don't-care sort of negro named Jack Wilson, who could neither read nor write. He had gained his freedom in some way or other, and gained his livelihood by acting as a sort of director-general to famous horses in his neighborhood. Jack became attached to a servant girl who was owned by a man named Gage, one of the wealthiest men of Georgia, who owned thousands of acres of land, and with his family lived in lordly style. The servant girl was a bright mulatto, and Jack was a shade darker. They made a match of it, and were married under the order of things that existed in war times. At the same time Jack had a slave-wife in Virginia, but she was as black as a coal. When the war closed, and the slaves were declared free, Jack took his Georgia wife to be his partner for life, and by living with him for a stated period she became his wife according to law. As soon as he was married Jack showed a sudden spirit of industry that astonished everybody. His careless habits were thrown aside, and he went to work with a will. The wealthy Gage, once his master, died, and his acres fell to the possession of his heirs. Jack still worked on the place, and was saving and careful. The Gage family had lost everything except their land. Hundreds of slaves were freed, and the vast fortune was gone. The heirs could not adapt themselves to the situation. Finally pressed, they sold fifty acres of land to Jack; then they wanted more money, and Jack stood their security at the LaGrange bank and when they were unable to pay he took up the notes at maturity, and traded for a piece of the Gage plantation. He worked with a vengeance, and all his family also worked. Old man Jack became a noted and honored citizen of the county, and was industrious and prosperous. In the meantime his old master's children continued to sell him parts of the old homestead, and finally he owned it all and was rich. Three years ago he decided that it was his duty to provide for his old Virginia wife; so he sent for her, and she, with her children, came to him. She was given a house on the plantation, and is well provided for. Jack owns now the magnificent place of about 1,500 acres within three miles of White Sulphur Springs, in Meriwether county. He is sixty years of age, his children are settled around him, and all are contented, industrious and happy. He owns fifteen or sixteen mules, and is noted for keeping the best stock in the county. His credit at the La Grange bank is good, and he can borrow all the money he wants on his simple note of hand."

"How much is he worth?"

"I should say about $30,000, and every cent of it has been made since the war. It is a remarkable story of how a slave succeeds his master in the ownership of a vast landed estate. I passed the place a few months ago, and the Georgia wife came to the door to give me a drink of water. Everything was neat and clean about the place, the yard was newly swept, the barns appeared filled, and in the lots I saw piles upon piles of manure carefully sheltered. It is a model plantation. Why, I have seen on Jack's place 180 acres of corn under one fence."

"Is he educating his children?"

"Yes; although he cannot read and write, he sees the advantage of an education, and is giving his children the benefit of schooling. The story is a true one, and shows what can be done right here in Georgia by pluck and industry. The old adage is true: 'There is more in the man than there is in the land.'"—*Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.*

A RARE PICTURE.—Mr. Blaine has in his house in Washington a picture which is believed to be a genuine Rubens. He bought it at a sale of some of the effects of Lord Baltimore, on the old estate in Maryland, and its identity was ascertained as follows: Mrs. Blaine visited an old shop in the city not long ago where old engravings are sold. As she was turning over some old prints, what was her astonishment at seeing a steel engraving, old and yellow, of the picture her husband had bought at the Lord Baltimore sale. In the left-hand corner of the plate was "Rubens pinxit." She bought the engraving, of course, and now it and the picture hang side by side.

The Products of the Long Leaved Pine.

For a long period North Carolina was the principal source of supply for these products. The census of 1870 shows that this industry was much more largely developed in this than in any other State. The returns of the census of 1880 bearing upon this product have not yet been published. During the intervening period the pine forests of Georgia have been extensively worked, but exactly to what extent has not been ascertained from any authoritative statistics. The precise status of North Carolina with reference to this peculiar industry cannot therefore be stated. It is presumed, however, that the disproportion no longer exists that formerly obtained between this and one or two other States.

There were, according to the census of 1870, 456,141 barrels of rosin; 300 barrels of tar; 3,799,499 gallons of spirits of turpentine.

The Census Bulletin on the subject for 1880 has not been completed, but will show when published 663,907 barrels of rosin, and 6,179,200 gallons of spirits of turpentine.

From the line of the Raleigh and Augusta Airline Railroad in 1882 there were shipped 79,603 barrels of rosin, and 17,451 barrels of spirits. From Wilmington, 454,917 barrels of rosin, 85,997 barrels of spirits, 68,653 tar, and 87,486 crude.

From Fayetteville, 10,725 barrels spirits turpentine, and 54,650 rosin. From Newbern, 10,000 barrels spirits, and 3,000 barrels tar.—*McGehee's Hand-Book of N. C.*

THE YELLOW PINE BELT OF N. C.—The amount of merchantable pine—long leaved pine *(Pinus Australis)* standing in fifteen counties as follows:

COUNTIES.	NO. FEET.
Bladen	288,000,000
Brunswick	141,000,000
Chatham	448,000,000
Columbus	288,000,000
Cumberland	806,900,000
Duplin	21,000,000
Harnett	486,000,000
Johnston	563,000,000
Moore	504,000,000
New Hanover	96,000,000
Onslow	34,000,000
Robeson	864,000,000
Sampson	602,000,000
Wake	48,000,000
Wayne	40,000,000
Total,	5,229,000,000

Hale's Woods and Timbers.

AGRICULTURAL.

Announcement—1883.

[From the N. C. Agricult'ral Experiment Station.]

The friends of the Station will be glad to hear that it now occupies the large and handsome apartments assigned it by the act of the last Legislature, in the Agricultural Department Building in Raleigh.

The Laboratory is a complete one in every respect, and it is hoped that the Station will now be more useful than ever to the farmers of North Carolina.

The work of the Station will include, as heretofore:

The analysis of all Fertilizers legally on sale in the State.

The analysis of Agricultural Chemicals, of Composts and Home-Made Fertilizers and all materials from which they can be made.

The analysis of Soils, Marls and Mucks.

The analysis of Feeding-stuffs.

The examination of Seeds with reference to their purity and capacity to germinate.

The examination of Grasses and Weeds.

The study of Insects injurious to Vegetation.

The analysis of Minerals, Ores and Mineral Waters for the State Geologist.

The analysis of Drinking Water, Articles of Food, &c., for the State Board of Health.

Practical experiments upon different crops, with different manures, &c.

Numerous publications upon these and kindred subjects are mailed free of charge. Correspondence is invited upon subjects pertaining to scientific agriculture.

Address, Dr. CHAS. W. DABNEY, Jr.,
Raleigh, N. C.

Formula for Cotton Compost.

[N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station.]

The following ingredients make an excellent home-made fertilizer. It has been tried for several years and has proved a cheap and efficient manure, adapted to a large number of soils:

Acid Phosphate, 12 per cent. Phos. Acid,	600	$6.00
Kainite, at $12.00 per ton,	200	1.20
Twenty bush. Cotton Seed at 10 cts. per bushel,	600	2.00
Stable manure, or any rich earth or mold,	600	....
One ton of	2,000 lbs.	costs $9.20

Put down, best under shelter or so that the heap will not be leached, a layer of manure or earth, a layer of cotton seed well soaked in a solution of kainite, a sprinkle of acid phosphate, manure or earth, again, &c. The heap should be thoroughly moist, but not to run. Cover over with earth. Watch it that it doe not heat too much and pour more water in the top of it if it does. Let the heap lie six or eight weeks. Then cut down across the layers and chop together. Can use according to desire, 500 lbs. to 2,000 lbs. per acre.

[*Continued on fourth page.*]

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....MARCH 1, 1883.

CONGRESS AND THE TARIFF.

Since the last issue of the OBSERVER, the apparently interminable tariff debate was ended in the Senate by the passage of what is known as the Senate Tariff bill (but which is really the Senate amendments to the House bill to reduce internal-revenue taxation) by the decided vote of 42 to 19.

Following is the vote:

Yeas—Aldrich, Allison, Anthony, Barrow, Bayard, Blair, Brown, Camden, Cameron of Wis., Conger, Davis of Ill., Davis of W. Va., Dawes, Edmunds, Frye, Gorman, Hale, Harrison, Hawley, Hill, Hoar, Ingalls, Jackson, Jones of Florida, Jones of Nevada, Kellogg, Logan, McMillan, McPherson, Miller of Cal., Miller of N. Y., Morrill, Platt, Plumb, Rollins, Sawyer, Sewell, Sherman, Slater, Tabor, Van Wyck, Windom—42.

Nays—Beck, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Farley, Garland, George, Hampton, Harris, Maxey, Mitchell, Pendleton, Pugh, Ransom, Vance, Vest, Voorhees, Walker, Williams—19.

Absent—Butler, Cameron of Pa., Fair, Ferry, Groome, Grover, Johnston, Jonas, Lamar, Lapham, McDill, Mahone, Morgan, Saulsbury, Saunders—15.

Before its passage, a comprehensive substitute for the whole tariff portion of the bill was offered by Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, providing for a general reduction of 15 per cent from all import duties after July 1, 1883, and until July 1, 1884; and after July 1, 1884, of 25 per cent—which substitute was rejected, 42 to 15, Mr. Vance voting yea, Mr. Ransom, nay. It will thus be seen that our Senators, both tariff-for-revenue advocates, differ as to the value or the policy of the kind of reduction provided for in Mr. Morgan's substitute—though agreeing as to the worthlessness of the bill as passed, which is so overlaid by amendments and counter amendments that the most careful students of the long debate are at a loss to determine the final result.

That the bill, however, gives, in the main, general dissatisfaction is to be inferred from the fact that the caucus of the republican members of the House, held after its passage by the Senate, voted to non concur in the amendments adopted mainly by the vote of their republican allies.

The bill repeals all internal revenue taxes, except the whisky and beer tax and the tax upon bank circulation. The total internal revenue reduction effected by it is estimated at a little over $41,000,000. It is impossible to estimate what reduction, if any, would be effected by the tariff part of the bill; for the reduction of duties would increase revenue in some instances—as a proper bill would in nearly all—because inviting importation of articles now kept out by duties so high as to forbid foreign competition. It is claimed that the duty on chemicals will show a reduction of over 30 per cent; on earthenware and glass ware, 5 per cent; on metals (except cotton ties and barbed wire, unchanged) an average reduction of 20 per cent; on sugar below 13 Dutch standard, 18 per cent—above, 28 per cent; on Sumatra wrapping tobacco, an increase of 33⅓ per cent; provisions, for the most part, unchanged; on cotton, an average reduction of 35 per cent ad valorem, though fine hosiery, cotton laces, &c., are increased a like per centage ad valorem; on woollens, a reduction of 35 per cent ad valorem; on silks, a reduction of 16⅔ per cent ad valorem.

The duties as levied by existing laws are largely specific, and with the changes in the values of the articles taxed, which have taken place from time to time since the adoption of the rates, the tariff laws have become a confusion of inconsistencies and inequalities, which our friends in the Senate probably think would be "worse confounded" by the present bill. Very likely, also, holding in view that one of Adam Smith's cardinal rules which prescribed that

> "Every tax ought to be so contrived as to take out and keep out of the pockets of the people as little as possible over and above what it *brings into the treasury of the State*,"

and that other rule, laid down in Secretary Walker's famous Treasury report of 1845,

> "That specific duties be abolished and ad valorem duties substituted in their places wherever practicable, care being taken to guard against fraudulent invoices and undervaluation, and to assess the duty fairly and honestly upon the actual foreign market value,"

they doubtless shrink from even appearing to countenance this "bill of abominations."

But, with the imperfect light shed upon us at this distance, our own opinion is that, whatever the imperfections of the tariff portion of the bill short of an actual increase of duties, a measure of relief is accorded in the internal revenue portion which ought not to be lost; and that our friends in the House should vote for the bill, if allowed to come to a vote, as the best to be obtained under the circumstances.

Unless, however, an extra session of Congress is called, about the probability of which the well-informed differ, it is not unlikely that the adjournment of Congress will find the Tariff unchanged. But not so with the minds of the American people, and especially of that portion of the American people who, living in the "loyal" States, had looked upon the tariff as the sacred inheritance and the companion of loyalty. The discussion of the great question has thrown a flood of light upon the iniquities of the present system, and a weaker man than General Hancock can next time stand firmly on a platform of "Tariff for revenue only."

[For latest news touching the fate of the tariff bill in the House, see another column of this page.]

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER GORRINGE—who has acquired world-wide celebrity by his skill in removing from its site at Alexandria the obelisk which the late Khedive presented to the city of New York, and which, safely transported to America, now adorns the Central Park of that city—has resigned his position in the U. S. Navy to take charge of a ship building enterprise at Philadelphia.

CAUSES IN THE SUPREME COURT.—In addition to the list of causes from the 4th judicial district printed on the first page of this paper, Mr. Bagley informs us that the following have since been docketed:

206. W. A. Smith, Adm'r, vs. M. A. Abrams et als.
207. Susan Bruner et als vs. S. H. Threadgill et als

REPUDIATION.

Representative Moore, of Tennessee, as will be seen by reference to the 1st page of this issue of the OBSERVER, directs attention to the impropriety of the United States pot calling the Tennessee kettle black. While we cannot commend Mr. Moore's choice of a party—he is a republican—we must admit that as a moral lapidary he is a success, and that he correctly estimates the value of consistency. Mr. Moore, however, is only upon the threshold of Federal repudiation.

If he would enter the record chamber, he would discover that the first suggestion of repudiation after the war came to the Southern States in the form of a constitutional command, fulminated by the highly moral Wall street Pot to the lately rebellious and therefore immoral Southern Kettle, to add to its sin that of repudiation. Clothed in the livery of Heaven, this enjoined service of the devil will be found in section 4, of art. XIV of the U. S. Constitution, which contains these dishonest words:

* * * But neither the United States NOR ANY STATE shall assume or pay any DEBT OR OBLIGATION incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts and claims shall be held ILLEGAL AND VOID.

This is not, mark you, a thunderbolt against a pro rata assumption by the States which composed it of the debts of the extinct Confederacy, as of a thing no longer known to the law; but a command to those very bodies politic, the indestructible and sovereign States, whose apt learning of a bad lesson is now become occasion of virtuous reprehension by the fulminators.

Ever since the bad Southern boy was forced to swallow this vile physic, his liver has been out of order, and therefore his brain; and, along with the physical and intellectual, has naturally ensued some moral, distress. Hence, while racked by the violent efforts of nature to relieve him, he has had no time for minutely weighing the difference between the morality of the federal command above quoted, which stands to him in the light of a precept, and that of the home-made and very serious devices variously designated "adjustment," "re-adjustment," "compromise," and "funding."

Nor does the inconsistent Pot dwell invariably north of Mason & Dixon's line. He is also found in the South; and *pro pudor!* he actually makes himself heard, sometimes, in our own good State. Here, having advocated and secured the "compromise" of the State's debts, in which *he* was interested, at some 30 cents on the dollar of principal only, he shows a hand, every now and then, held up in saintly horror at the proposition of the town of Fayetteville, in the payment of whose debt he is *not* interested, to pay 50 cents on the dollar of both principal *and* interest. Nor does the inconsistency of the domestic Pot appear less glaring when it is remembered that the losses of the town of Fayetteville by the war—and this is the only plea for "compromise" offered in either case—represented a vastly greater percentage of its total property than the losses by the State at large of the State's total property.

Considering which things, we may be permitted to observe that there has been altogether too much loose talk and looser thought on this subject of repudiation; and that it is time that attention should be fixed upon the origin of the evil, which, to the everlasting shame of the dominant section of the Union, is to be found in the reconstruction amendment to the federal constitution above quoted.

THE TENTH CENSUS.—We are indebted to Senator Ransom for a copy of the "Compendium of the Tenth Census of the United States," received too late for mention in the last issue of the OBSERVER. An inch in a man's nose is much, says the proverb; and, while the week during which this document has been in our possession hardly bears the same relation to the thirty odd months of its incubation, the superintendent of the census has been so soundly and continuously abused for the long delay that we are disposed to give him credit for every inch of celerity.

As our readers will remember, General Francis A. Walker was appointed Superintendent April 1, 1879, and resigned Nov. 3, 1881. Mr. Chas. W. Seaton was appointed to succeed him, and from Mr. Seaton's hands the work comes to the public. The result is a volume of 1,769 pages; but for the work which it epitomizes $3,125,000 were appropriated by the acts of March 3, 1879, and April 20, 1880. Much more extensive publications, however, have been authorized by the present Congress, which the Superintendent thus refers to:

> Except only as to churches, libraries, and public schools, the statistics of which have been delayed in compilation, the tables embraced in this publication touch all the general classes of statistics which will be embraced in the much more extended publication of the series of quarto volumes authorized by act of the present Congress. These quarto volumes will, however, contain a vast amount of more local, more detailed, or more technical information of a predominantly statistical character, for which room could not be found in the present publication.

As the returns of the population furnished by the local census-takers for publication at the time, have been subjected to correction in a number of instances, the following statement of the population of North Carolina towns containing over 3000 inhabitants, may interest our readers. The order of mention indicates the rank of the six leading towns:

Wilmington	17,350
Raleigh	9,265
Charlotte	7,094
New Berne	6,443
Fayetteville	3,485
Goldsboro	3,286

The figures for Fayetteville, as given above, represent only that portion of the town contained within the limits contracted for political reasons in 1870. The handsome quarter known as Haymount, where are situated some of the finest residences, and in which is a large population not included in the above total, would bring the aggregate to 5,076, which are the figures given by the census for Cross Creek township, which is co-extensive with the old town limits.

DEATH OF PHILO WHITE.—The venerable Philo White died at his home in Whitestown, New York, on the 15th of February. Mr. White was born in Whitestown, which was founded by his grandfather, June 23, 1796. Upon leaving school, he became a printer. About 1820 he came to North Carolina and edited and published first the *Western Carolinian* at Salisbury, and ten years later the *Standard* at Raleigh. He was prominent in North Carolina politics during his residence here, and after his removal continued to cherish a warm affection for the State.

JOURNAL OF THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE.—We are under obligations to Rev. John R. Brooks, of our neighbor, the *Gleaner*, for a copy of the Journal of the Forty-sixth session of the North Carolina Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, held at Raleigh, December 6–12, last, and edited by Rev. Dr. Mangum. From this we are gratified to learn that the church is in prosperous condition, as appears, among other evidences, from the increase in the total valuation of church property (churches and parsonages), which from $856,700 in 1881, becomes $935,172 at the close of 1882—an increase of $78,472.

A CREDITABLE COLLEGE MAGAZINE.—We have received a copy of the "Wake Forest Student," a literary monthly published by the two literary societies of Wake Forest College. Printed at Raleigh by Messrs. Edwards, Broughton & Co., who do all their work well, it is without doubt the handsomest college magazine yet published in the State.

The editors are Messrs. W. F. Marshall, E. S. Alderman, D. M. Austin and H. B. Folk, of the undergraduates; and Prof. W. L. Poteat of the alumni. The editorial and selected matter seem, from a cursory glance, to be worthy of the typography (which is saying a good deal), and both to be worthy of the flourishing institution, whose state of advancement is well illustrated by this attractive publication.

Last Week of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Forty-seventh Congress will expire by constitutional limitation at 12 o'clock meridian next Sunday.

During the present week, besides disposing of the proposed new rule and the river and harbor bill, the House will have to act upon the general deficiency bill, upon conference committee reports concerning various other appropriation bills still pending, and finally upon the so-called Senate tariff bill, if the last-mentioned measure is sent to a committee of conference and reported back in some altered shape for acceptance or rejection as a whole.

A number of important public bills will probably be brought before the House this week on motion to suspend the rules, among which are prominently mentioned the Senate bill to create a Court of Appeals, (for the relief of the Supreme Court;) the joint resolution for the abrogation of the fisheries ontside of the treaty of Washington; the bill to create an agricultural commission; the bonded whisky bill; the Senate bill to provide for the adjudication of the French spoliation claims; and (in the event of failure to obtain final action on the House internal revenue bill and its Senate tariff amendments) a bill to reduce internal revenue taxation as proposed by the pending bill, together with a reduction of the customs duties on steel rails and sugars.

The unfinished business to be laid before the Senate to-morrow is the House bill to provide for the payment of claims originating in the border States for quartermaster and commissary supplies, (known as the "fourth of July claims,") and as soon as this bill shall have been passed the Senate will resume its consideration of the Utah anti-bigamy bill, reported from the judiciary committee, and partly discussed last week.

[The "new rule" referred to above is known as the Reed resolution, and contains the extraordinary provision that the House may at any time take up and act on the Senate tariff amendments to the House internal revenue bill, *provided their action is limited to non-concurrence.* Our latest advices before going to press are to the effect that the Reed Resolution has passed by a vote of 129 to 22—the Democrats generally refraining from voting.—OBS.]

A SPECIAL SESSION.—The President had not up to this evening authorized any one to say whether a special session of the Senate will be called on the fourth of March. It is very generally understood that so far as the President is personally concerned, he sees no reason why the Senate should be called in special session, as he says that there is no business of public importance demanding it. If he should call a special session, it will be in deference to the wishes and the views of others. —*Washington dispatch to the Baltimore Sun, 26th.*

Raleigh *News-Observer:* Judge Advocate S. C. Lemly, of the U. S. Navy, who made the report of the court of inquiry in the Jeannette case, is a Salem boy..... It is understood that an amicable arrangement has been made by which further time—30 days—is allowed Mr. Best & Company to make arrangements for building the Midland N. C. R. R. to Salisbury. If they fail, then Maj. John Gatling is to take possession a receiver.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

C. F. & Y. V. Railway—Economy (?) versus Arithmetic—Republican Obstruction—Atlantic & N. C. R. R.—The Great Seal.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, Feb'y 27th, 1883.

The Committee on Contested Elections has reported adversely to Capt. R. B. Peebles in the case of Parker vs. Peebles and some of the committee will urge the adoption of the report with earnestness. Capt. Peebles will speak for himself and he will speak very well. If there is a full house when the decision is made I do not believe he will be ousted; but with a slim house and a full attendance of radicals he will be unseated.

The Senate has been doing some ground and lofty tumbling in the last week. Some time since as I wrote you it passed without difficulty a bill to erect a suitable mansion for the Governor. On Saturday it became panicky and one statesman from the upper waters of the Cape Fear read a very doleful letter from a constituent predicting a full crop of woes unutterable on account of the extravagance of the General Assembly. Thereupon the Senate passed a supplemental bill to the Governor's Residence bill providing that it should not be built until 1885. Next came up a bill to build new Supreme Court Rooms in the Agricultural Department Building. The Senators who were disgusted with the Indian Gift policy of the Senate voted with the Senators who are opposed to any appropriation for anything and laid this bill on the Senatorial cooking board—called the table. So every body was cuchered and nobody got anything but ridicule. The House is more conservative than the Senate and will not pass the above mentioned supplemental bill. Whether it will pass the Supreme Court Room bill remains to be seen, as Col. Bill Saunders was wont to say in concluding an editorial on a subject there was no good speculating about.

The bill incorporating the Fayetteville Graded and Normal Schools for whites is now a law.

The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R. bill was signed by the President of the Senate and Speaker Rose this morning. I have no doubt that it gave Mr. Rose a peculiar pleasure to put his official signature to the act.

Fayetteville has a great deal to hope for in the completion of this road to Greensboro, through Stokes and the Yadkin Valley and up to Mt. Airy. It must eventually connect with the Norfolk & Western at New river, and run thence along the recently completed line to the Chesapeake & Ohio which has all the necessary western connections that could be wished. An air line would then connect Cincinnati and Fayetteville and Wilmington.

I understand that the Republicans will obstruct in the last week's work it they find it to their advantage to do so. There was a mild attempt at it yesterday when Senator Clarke from Craven demanded the reading of the Code, an immense book of 1200 pages. An accommodation was reached late in the afternoon and the Senate adjourned with sour tempers to get cold dinners. This may have been only a preliminary skirmish that will bring on an engagement in the House. If so there will be little else done and the session will close with a lot of crude material on its hands which it was intended to work up into laws. There are two things tolerably certain, one is that the Legislature will not sit after March 5th at its own expense; another is that the Governor will not call an extra session in order that they may be paid for their work.

One by one our illusions fade away. There was a time, and a very recent one, when I thought that a member of the Legislature knew every thing, and for that reason was sent to Raleigh. The average member looks like he knows it all, especially if he is a fresh member, and talks as if he knew it all, but when one becomes familiar with him it gradually leaks out that what he knew would fill a large book if it were written out. For instance, I am told that a member of the committee on Agriculture was impressing upon his fellow committee-men the necessity for reducing the tax on fertilizers from $500 on each brand to $100, and to prove that it was a movement in favor of economy, he said with emphasis: "Why, if you reduce the tax to one hundred dollars, hundreds and hundreds of manufacturers will rush into the State and clamor for licenses." "How many manufacturers would you say there were in the United States?" asked a member. "Thousands," was the ready answer.

"The census couldn't find but 354," rejoined the member, "and if they all from Maine to California took out licenses it would only amount to $35,400, and the receipts under the present privilege tax are $42,000. How is that?"

"Well, I thought there were a great many more," said the political economist, and he sat down with the uncomfortable sort of look that somehow he had been sat down upon.

Again, I heard it said that an advocate of more schools and better schools, proposed to do away with the present system of County Superintendents as expensive, and instead thereof to pay each school committeeman the nominal salary of one dollar per month for his services, and for this stipend to secure efficient and prompt supervision. What is the cost of County Superintendents? asked a hard-headed matter-of-fact member of the committee. Eighteen thousand dollars was the answer. How many school committeemen are there, was the next question. Superintendent Scarborough said in round numbers there were 18,000. At one dollar per month each it strikes me this piece of economy would cost the State a clear loss of $54,000 on the present system. Thus do some of the solons, without figures or facts to support them, erect most gorgeous and inexpensive systems of taxation and education for the admiration of the people.

All this however your readers will readily overlook and forgive, as honest but mistaken efforts to save the people a few dollars; but when a Legislator forgets himself and sinks into the demagogue and insults the self-respect of the honest poor laboring man by making a parade of coming down to his level instead of trying to raise the laboring man to a higher plane on which good fortune has placed him, the wonder grows that he is not laughed out of countenance. The time is not far off when he will be.

In the matter of the receivership of the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad, there is an anomalous status. An agreement has been reached between the plaintiff, the State and Stockholders' Directors, and Mr. Best, the manager of the Boston syndicate-lessees, but Mr. Best's attorneys decline to sign it. The plaintiffs' attorneys are ready and willing to do so, and there the matter stands. The upshot of it will be that Mr. John Gatling will be the receiver.

A curious fact has come to light in regard to the great seal of the State. The Governor in a special message to the General Assembly in regard to it, says:

"I have no doubt it will be a surprise to many, as it was to me, that nowhere among the records of the Capitol can there be found a description of the Great Seal, or any report or law giving such description. The only evidence I have of the genuineness of the present seal is the fact that it is the one that was used by my predecessor and was turned over to me."

The following description of the new seal by Colonel Saunders, Secretary of State, is a trifle naughty, but accurate, and is written in a vein that Alden, of the *Times*, might envy:

On one face of the new seal appears a figure supposed to be a female, stout and well-developed in lower limbs and standing with limbs wider apart than is now permissible in polite society. Her left hand extended, plainly grasps a sword. Her right arm abruptly disappears at the elbow, leaving no trace whatever of forearm or hand. It is supposed that the hand in its palmy days held well adjusted a pair of scales. It is not thereby assumed, however, I hope I may be permitted to say, that in the administration of justice the sword comes to the front and the scales go to the rear in North Carolina, the fact being that this impression was taken in 1794, after the new seal of 1793 had been ordered into use, but failed to work for want of a proper screw. Hard by stands a forked tree, whose kind not even Peter Hale's new book on Carolina forests enables me to distinguish. It certainly does not show any sign of being a pine. Between the tree and the lady is a cow peacefully browsing or drinking, it may be, in front of and seemingly with her hip against the sword. The cow is of some dwarf species, and does not reach higher than the line of the lady's knee. Enclosing the whole is the legend: "*O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint,*" which being literally interpreted, may read: "happy are they if they only knew which side their bread was buttered."

On the other side is Liberty with her pole and cap in one hand and a scroll in the other, inscribed with the word "Constitution." Enclosing all is the legend "The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina." Her limbs are closer together, or, if not, are at least discreetly covered by suitable drapery. Beneath Liberty is the further legend "*In Legibus Salus.*" The legend beneath the other lady is "Independence, MDCCLXXVI." When this seal was made is not known; it is known, however, that Gov. Caswell in 1787 used his private seal.

Hon. Geo. Davis is attending the Supreme Court, and Maj. C. M. Stedman is here on the same business.

P. M. W.

HONORS AT THE FEDERAL CAPITAL TO THE LATE MR. SHACKELFORD.

On Saturday, the 17th ult., eulogies upon the late Hon. Jno. W. Shackelford were delivered in the Senate and in the House of Representatives at Washington—in the Senate by the Senators from this State; in the House by Messrs. Latham and R. B. Vance, of North Carolina; Mr. Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, and Messrs. Leedom and Morey, of Ohio.

Mr. Ransom said:

Mr. President, the seven wonders of the world have contributed very little to the happiness or glory of mankind. The Pyramids of Egypt, the Colossus at Rhodes, the statue of Memnon are simple monuments of human vanity, and the same truth may with almost equal justice be spoken of the conquests of Alexander, the victories of Cæsar, and the fortunes of Bonaparte. Samson had power to tear down the temple which the steady labors of thousands of devoted workmen had erected. His supreme strength accomplished no great and good result for the world. Mankind do not owe as large a debt of gratitude to remarkable characters as we generally imagine. It is the great, constant force of the numbers of good, strong, useful men which consummates the great results in history. The dome which surmounts this beautiful capitol attracts the admiration of every beholder, but the deep and broad foundations, the solid and well-proportioned pillars, the lofty columns, the unbending arches, though less conspicuous, constitute the strength, the utility and the grandeur of the structure.

Mr. Shackelford was not a brilliant man. He was not remarkably distinguished for genius or learning or eloquence. He was never the "observed of all observers." But he possessed in every large measure the qualities that make great and good men. He had excellent common-sense. He was a good judge of the relation of means to ends. He was decidedly and eminently a practical man. He saw things as they were—in their true and real light. No illusions, no phantoms, no chimeras, no mirages, deceived his clear sight and sense. His moral qualities were always in the ascendant. Honor, fidelity, truth, courage, conscience were ever with him and of him. He believed in what was true. He loved what was honorable. He practiced what was just. No man ever more faithfully followed his convictions of right. He scorned, as he was free from, all artifices. He moved on straight lines from point to point, and in all things and at all times bore himself directly and erectly. Evasion, equivocation, indirection, found not one particle of favor in his upright nature. To these strong qualities he united the high sentiments of generosity, magnanimity, and sympathy for his fellow-man.

Said Senator Vance:

Though his life was marked by no great events or extraordinary vicissitudes, it was also undimmed by a single cloud upon a good name, untarnished by a single "blot on the escutcheon" of an honest man. In this respect he represented the people among whom he lived with more than ordinary fitness. His political principles were chosen from sincere conviction, and he demonstrated this by laboring with disinterested zeal for their promotion, whether he was or was not to be personally benefited thereby.

Said Mr. Randall:

Mr. Speaker, it has been written that "nothing so soon reconciles us to the thought of our own death as the prospect of one friend after another dropping around us." If there be real consolation in this philosophy, it must manifest itself to each one of the survivors of the present Congress. In both Houses we have been called upon to deplore the loss of those who died in the fullness of years and honors. Now it is our duty to pay the last sad tribute of respect to one who died comparatively young in years and who stood upon the threshold of an opening career replete with the promise of usefulness.

As a Representative of the people of North Carolina, John W. Shackelford was untiring in the vigilance with which he guarded the interests intrusted to his care. While he was firm and resolute in pursuing the course he believed to be right, yet he bore himself with such modesty and moderation that he seemed to escape the sharp antagonism of political contests.

He commended himself to his associates by his undeviating fidelity to what he believed to be just toward the Government as well as toward individuals. As an honest man his reputation is stainless.

While it may not be claimed that he was a great orator, yet he possessed a calm judgment and careful thought and just action, which, after all, bear the burden of the day. Indeed, judging Mr. Shackelford from my intercourse with him, I remember no man to whom could be more aptly applied the shrewd judgment of Horace Walpole:

> To act with common sense, according to the moment, is the best wisdom I know; and the best philosophy to do one's duties, take the world as it comes, submit respectfully to one's lot, bless the goodness that has given us so much happiness with it, whatever it is, and despise affectation.

Mr. Leedom said:

He was proud of his birth-place, proud of the old North State, and her earnest champion. He gloried in the record of the achievements of her famous sons in the Colonial and Revolutionary days; their names were treasured words with him, which he held most sacred, and when he would recite their deeds of gallantry he seemed, in his enthusiasm, to lose sight of his own identity, and ascended to the loftiest heights; and proud as he may have been of his native State, she had as much cause to be proud of him.

From the Congressional district represented by the lamented Shackelford, in the days when the principles of liberty were trembling in the balance and hanging by a hair, threatened by English dominance and tyranny, came those distinguished patriots, John Ashe, Samuel Ashe, and Judge Maurice Moore, whose intrepidity and grand abilities, even in that early day, attracted the attention of the world and brought into subjection and submission the enemies of liberty on our soil. And there their memories have been kept green, and fathers have taught their sons, and these their sons, that the declaration in the North Carolina "Bill of Rights," adopted by the State convention, of which these men were members, in 1776. "That all political power is vested in and proceeds from the people," was a holy and sacred truth to be maintained and cherished forever; and it was from a constituency proud of its traditions, proud of the prowess and independent spirit of the Ashe brothers, and of the scholarly and elevated character of the great jurist and honest judge, Maurice Moore, whose letters signed "Atticus," addressed to the governor of the province, shook English domination in America to its centre, that of all the men who walked in the path of those who had so illustrated the higher qualities of manhood John W. Shackelford was chosen as the representative of the people to-day as a sign and a token that the same love of liberty, the same regard for the rights of the people, prevailed in that country to-day.

The ceremonies in the House were closed by the address of Mr. Morey, of Ohio, who said:

The third Congressional district which it was his honor to represent in the chief legislative council of the nation, is composed of the counties of Bladen, Brunswick, Carteret, Columbus, Cumberland, Duplin, Harnett, Moore, New Hanover, Onslow, Sampson, and Pender. It comprises a large part of the old North State and is rich in its Colonial and Revolutionary history. Its local history is contemporaneous with the discovery and settlement of the New World and with the struggle of the Colonies for independence and the growth of our common country to its present proud position among the nations of the earth.

Representative Shackelford was born and reared in the district which he represented, and the honorable constituency which conferred on him the high office and trust which he enjoyed at the time of his death, were his neighbors and his friends. They had known him through life, and by that preferment paid a tribute to his personal worth and to his value as a citizen and a public man.

And upon conclusion of these ceremonies, both the Senate and House adjourned in accordance with the resolutions adopted in both chambers.

Judah P. Benjamin.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR:—Whilst it would naturally be a source of pride to all the sons of Cumberland to know that the greatest lawyer probably in the world to-day, is a native of Fayetteville, I fear we have no right to the claim.

The writer hereof, shortly after coming to the Bar, which he shortly afterwards relinquished, was associated as junior partner with Hon. Robert J. Walker and Louis Janin of Washington City, with both of whom Mr. Benjamin was on the most intimate terms of friendship. He was frequently in the office, and, as I recollect him, as jovial and hilarious as a school boy on a fishing frolic with his two old friends. I am positive that Mr. Walker told me on one occasion shortly after he left, that he, Mr. Benjamin, was debarred the Presidency because he was born in one of the Bahama or Bermuda Islands, I forget which. We have cause to feel proud to know that he passed a part of his young life in our community.

The career of the little Jew boy of Fayeville is one of the most remarkable in modern story, and one of which any man might well feel proud. With none of the adventitious advantages of birth or wealth, he has figured most prominently under three great governments of the great English speaking race, and made his mark in each. Senator and most polished orator under one, Prime Minister (so to speak) under another, he lands a political refugee on English soil, and eighteen years later voluntarily relinquishes the largest professional income, probably, that any man in any age of the world has ever yet commanded. Wonderful, wonderful, is the force of genius when sustained by principle, as is exemplified in this extraordinary life-story. Bear it in mind, ye struggling sons of toil, and in the darkest hour give not way to despair and despondency.

Apropos of him, a little senatorial story which the brilliant Louis Wigfall related at the table of Hon. Anthony Kennedy, of Md. I shall try to quote his words. Benjamin was in the midst of one of his closest constitutional arguments when old Zach Chandler in his No 13 boots entered the chamber, from the cloak room or the restaurant below. Wiping his mouth with his coat sleeve and thus creating the impression that he had just taken a drink—well, of water—he stopped suddenly and interjected: "Mr. President, I would like to know what book the gentleman is reading from." "Certainly," says Benjamin, "from Burke, sir." "Heow?" "Burke, sir." "What Burke?" "Edmund," replied Benjamin, with his habitual placid smile. "Mr. President," exclaimed the great Michi-Gander, "I deny in toto that Mr. Burke ever wrote any thing of the kind." By this time one or two of his party friends were tugging at his coat tail, and trying to induce him to take his seat. "Damn it, let me alone, I know what I'm about." "Mr. President," he continued, "I have known Edmund Burke from his youth upwards, and I know that his sentiments on that pint are diametrically opposite." "You infernal fool," whispered one of his friends, "sit down, it is not Edmund Burke of the Patent office, but the great British statesman that he is quoting." "Mr. President," exclaimed the Hon. Zachariah, rather apologetically, "I beg the Senator's pardon. My friend from —— informs me that it is not my friend Mr. Edmund Burke, but a blasted Britisher, that the gentleman is reading from. For my part, sir, I don't care a pinch of snuff for what any blamed Englishman thinks" Benjamin, quoth the ex-Senator from Texas, smiled a little more audibly and so did the Senate, and I reckon Judah hasn't stopped smiling yet whenever he thinks of it.

W. J. G.

MR. EDITOR:—The newspapers are wrong, both as to the age and birthplace of Judah P. Benjamin. I propose to tell what I know about him, and to add some reminiscences, to interest perhaps, and refresh if at fault, the memories of my compeers of the olden time. Mr Benjamin, I think, was born in Charleston, S. C.; he came to Fayetteville in 1824. He is a nephew of Mrs. Wright, a Jewish lady, who at that time was doing business in your town, dealing in millinery and fancy dry goods. Her store was on the south side of Person street, a few doors above the Leary corner, and the late John McAra, afterwards a prominent merchant of Fayetteville, was her clerk. Jacob Levy, a brother of Mrs. Wright, was at the same time extensively engaged in the auction and commission business; his store was on the north side of Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville hotel; the late Edward W. Wilkings was his clerk and partner. Both Mr. Levy and Mrs Wright removed from Charleston, and this fact gives force to the impression that Mr. Benjamin was born in that city. Mr. Levy was a jolly old fellow, and his propensity for fun once gave him some trouble. A countryman, one of the verdant kind, was in his store, and the conversation turning upon cats, Mr. Levy told him that he had an order from the West Indies for one hundred, and would give one dollar each for a lot. Some weeks afterwards his clerk went to the counting room, and told him that there was a man at the door, with a cart load of cats.

The old fellow was in a fix, but his ready wit served him. He directed the clerk to send in the man, then to open the cage, and sound the alarm. He did so, and the cat man reached the door in time to see his tabbies scampering through the street The affair caused some little excitement, sympathy for the countryman was manifested, and Mr. Levy had the good sense to compromise the matter.

Mrs. Wright lived on the north side of Person street, a few doors west of Liberty Point; the house was owned by the father of Maj. Duncan G. MacRae.

Two families of Benjamins were living with Mrs. Wright, children of her brothers—Big Judah, Solomon and Hannah of the one branch, Little Judah and Hannah, of the other.

The prefix to the Judahs was given by the school-boys to designate them; they all attended school at the Fayetteville Academy. The building stood on the lot now occupied by Mr. Jesse Kyle, was the property of the town, and built in 1809 by the tax levies of the corporation.

Big Judah was the Benjamin who, in after years, was distinguished in the halls of Congress—Secretary of State during the Davis administration, and was afterwards Queen's counsel, and leading barrister at the London bar. We were classmates at school, and there is but little difference in our ages. I am very nearly seventy-two, and he is my senior. Young Benjamin was a strange boy: he never engaged in the sports of the day, and had no associate. He was a close student, with a bright mind, and by odds the best scholar at the academy. He lived in Fayetteville not exceeding twelve months, and left with his aunt, uncle and all the Benjamins for New Orleans. That city was ever afterwards his home, with the exception of a few years at the Confederate Capital, until the reverses of the Civil war and fears of personal danger drove him into exile.

B.

Funeral of Col. McLeod Turner.

To the Society of ex-Confederate Soldiers and Sailors of North Carolina:

COMRADES: It is proposed to bring the mortal remains of Colonel McLeod Turner from Georgia back to the capital of his native State, for final interment. It seems eminently fitting that this worthy brother of our honorable association, this gallant soldier, practical Christian and kind-hearted, courtly gentleman, should be attended to his last resting-place by his surviving comrades. We knew him, loved and honored him, as could but be for one who more than died for a loved and honored cause; who lived a thousand deaths as a penalty of devotion, nor uttered groan, or curse, or plaint, but bore his sufferings meekly as sweet sacrifice to country and to cause.

Comrades all, whether your names be on our muster-roll or not, come to the funeral of this typical Confederate soldier.

We read of one who honors scoffed and promotion scorned; who, when the marshal's baton was tendered him, refused, and craved of him be served as only boon for honors earned that when his name was called at muster-roll it might be with the slight addition: "La Tour D'Auvergne, first grenadier of France."

To-day the "grenadier" ranketh above generals and marshals, aye, above him who conferred the title.

If any man deserved the proud distinction of "first grenadier of North Carolina," 'tis he we bury.

But none can claim that numeral adjective from North Carolina. He had been well content to be a simple "grenadier," for he fought for duty, not for glory.

Come to his funeral, brothers! It takes place on the 9th of March Come, and bring a sprig of "immortelle," or old-fashioned cedar, and lay it upon the mound of this worthy gentleman, true son and "true grenadier of North Carolina."

WHARTON J. GREEN,
Pres'dt of Society.

We are pleased to learn that Judge Barnes, who has been quite ill, is convalescent —*Ral. News-Observer.*

Raleigh *Visitor:* The lecture of Rev. Dr. M. D. Hoge, of Richmond, at Tucker Hall last night was an emphatic success.

Prevent Decay of the Teeth

With their surest preservative, aromatic SOZODONT. Whiteness of the dental row, a healthful rosiness and hardness of the gums, a sweet breath, an agreeable taste in the mouth,—all these are conferred by SOZODONT. Does not such an invaluable toilet article, one so pure as well as effective deserve the popularity it enjoys? Most assuredly. It has no rival worthy of the name. The ordinary powders and pastes are nothing to it, and since its appearance have rapidly lost ground. Sold by druggists.

A MOTHER WHO STARTS OUT IN THE battle of life without a bottle of Shriner's Indian Vermifuge is like the warrior who marched upon the battle field weaponless. Both meet with defeat because they are not prepared for the battle.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....MARCH 1, 1883.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months " 1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square (one inch)	one insertion,	$1 00
" " "	two "	1 50
" " "	one month,	2 50
" " "	three "	5 00
" " "	six "	9 00
" " "	twelve "	15 00

Longer advertisements charged in proportion to the above rates. Special notices 25 per cent. more than regular advertisements.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. BRANDT—A Card.
GEO. H. HAIGH—Easter Cards.
S. C. RANKIN & CO—Attention.
R. M. NIMOCKS—Assignee's Sale.
FRANK W. THORNTON—Fits for Boys.
FRANK W. THORNTON—Hats for Gentlemen.
FRANK W. THORNTON—The Tailor's Dream.

ABOUT TOWN.

OUR CONGRESSMAN IN LESLIE'S.—Frank Leslie's Illustrated paper has a portrait of the fine face and head of Col. W. J. Green, Congressman-elect for this District.

RECOVERED.—We are glad to see that Mr. S. Brandt, who has recently had a severe attack of illness, is sufficiently restored to be upon the street.

GONE NORTH.—Mr. Geo. Brandt left last Monday on his annual spring trip to the North. Our other merchants will doubtless soon follow. Mr. Jas Harris has been North and returned.

THE LA FAYETTE.—Last week, when we wrote our notice of "military parade," we were not informed that both companies had been ordered out. The La Fayette Company, Capt. W. S. Cook, celebrated the day by a parade in the afternoon.

FIRES IN THE WOODS.—The rank foliage which will be the result of the immense rainfall of the past two months will invite and feed many a forest fire; and farmers and others living in the country are advised to vigilantly guard against this source of danger.

"HYSTED."—Two charming young ladies recently fixed the matrimonial noose about the necks of Commandant Mckethan and Private R. H. Tomlinson, of the Independent Light Infantry; and while the command was on parade the other day, their comrades finished the business by "hysting" them.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—A few days since, while Miss Sis Mary, daughter of Col. A. H. Worth, was horseback riding, the animal stumbled, threw her off, and partly fell upon her. The bones of her ankle were splintered, and it will be weeks before she can use the wounded limb.

A BOY STABBED.—Last Sunday, in the vicinity of Burns's livery stables, a white boy named Johnson was stabbed by a negro boy, John West. During a quarrel the latter cut him very severely across the back, under the shoulder. Johnson received surgical attention, and officer Sellars promptly arrested West, who was committed to jail.

REV. JNO. M. ROSE.—The Presbyterian Church of Goldsboro recently tendered a call to Rev. Jno M. Rose, a native of Fayetteville, who has filled very acceptably the pastorates of the churches at Portsmouth, Va., and at Memphis, Tenn. Mr. Rose has accepted the Goldsboro call, and preached in the Baptist church in that town last Sunday, the recent painting of the Presbyterian church precluding its occupation.

MALICIOUS SHOOTING.—Last Friday night a citizen reported at the Market that he had been deliberately fired at twice with a revolver, by a colored man, in the vicinity of "Brick Row," on upper Hay Street. Mr. Byrd, Deputy Sheriff, who is always prompt in the performance of duty, immediately went to the place indicated, but failed to glean any information or find any trace of the man who did the shooting.

CRAYON WORK.—The other day we saw a handsome portrait of Dr. J. W. McNeill, which was executed by Mr. Thomas, the crayon artist who has recently completed his studies in New York. This specimen of his art is certainly creditable. We said 'a handsome portrait of Dr. J. W. McNeill,' not 'a portrait of handsome Dr. J. W. McNeill.' However, as the doctor is a man of well-developed muscular proportions, we are willing for you to read it either way.

REMOVED TO WILMINGTON.—Our community will greatly regret to lose Col. L. C. Jones, of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad. He has accepted the Superintendency of the Carolina Central Railroad, and will make Wilmington his future home. A native of Virginia, Col. Jones has been for many years identified with the interests of this section, as President, Engineer and Superintendent of the railroad; and, as a public-spirited citizen and courteous gentleman, his loss will be keenly felt.

STOCK MARKET.—Fayetteville has been for several years past one of the greatest stock-markets in the State—which shows the increased demand for horses and mules, and argues well, we think, for the progress made in agriculture. As the season opens, droves of stock are on the streets every day (good, bad and indifferent); and, besides the drovers who come and go every week or two, there are permanently located here three or four large sale and livery establishments.

HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES.—The beef market is fitful. Sometimes a very good article is on sale, in limited quantities, but it is generally scarce, and the butchers find no difficulty in disposing of all they can get. Chickens have been and continue to be scarce, and bring a good price. Eggs are beginning to be in demand, and sell at the rising market figures. Pork commenced very high at the commencement of the season, but has got down to reasonable rates. Dealers keeply fairly supplied with vegetables. Very good oysters and salt water fish have been obtainable all through the winter.

HYMENEAL.—On Saturday last, 24th ult., Mr. A. S. Huske, of Fayetteville, and Miss Maggie H. Fuller, daughter of the late Bart. Fuller, were united in marriage at 12 m., at the residence of Mrs. B. Fuller, at Durham Rev. John Huske officiating, prayer by Rev. H. T. Darnall.

There were no attendants, but Mr. Huske was accompanied from Fayetteville by Messrs. J. C. Huske, Jr., E. L. Pemberton, Jr., H. R. Hall, and Capt. Jno. B. Broadfoot. The bridal party returned to Fayetteville on the Saturday night's train, making a few hours' stay in Raleigh, where they received many kind and courteous attentions from Captain Fred Olds and others, for which they are grateful. The happy pair—and they have our fervent wishes that their happiness may be long and unalloyed—are at the residence of Rev. Dr. J. C. Huske, where they are receiving the congratulations of their many friends, but will soon take possession of their home on Green Street. The wedding gifts are numerous and very handsome.

BADLY INJURED.—We regret that Mr. Edward Vaughn, living two or three miles west of Fayetteville, while trimming a tree last Monday, had one foot nearly severed in two by a mis-stroke of the axe. The injury is, of course, very painful, but we hope it will not prove serious.

COMPLIMENT TO ONE OF OUR YOUNG MEN.—In the "Weekly Drug News and American Pharmacist" we note the publication of an important chemical analysis, by Mr. Henry M. Parsons, of New York, in which he closes by a pleasant acknowledgment of the valuable services in the analysis of Mr. DeLagnel Haigh, of Fayetteville, now of New York.

Mr. Haigh is devoted to his vocation, and we wish him much success in a profession offering so many opportunities for the future.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At the recent company meeting of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, the following non-commissioned officers were elected for the ensuing term:

1st Sergt. J. C. Huske, Jr.
2d " R. G. Haigh.
3rd " J. W. Maultsby.
4th " T. H. Maultsby.
5th " C. H. McLauchlin.
1st Corpl. E. L. Pemberton, Jr.
2nd " A. M. Campbell, Jr.
3rd " W. C. McDuffie, Jr.
4th " C. L. Taylor.

Entrance Committee: Capt. Jno. B. Broadfoot, Capt. J. A. McLauchlin, Corp. E. L. Pemberton.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The Spring Term of the Superior Court for the county of Cumberland convened last Monday, his Honor Judge Shipp (who has exchanged Mecklenburg county for Cumberland with Judge MacRae) on the bench and Capt. J. D. McIver Solicitor. The grand jury was empaneled and sworn in, and was addressed by the Judge in a charge replete with legal counsel as to their duties as jurors, information as to crimes, offenses, &c.

The session of court is expected to be of shorter duration than usual. There is no capital case to be tried, and those on the criminal docket are generally of minor importance. Much civil business will necessarily be continued till next term, on account of absence of counsel. We will give the full court proceedings next week.

"THE LAST CENT."—He entered a saloon on one of our principal streets, and approached the bar with a jaunty, springy step. He was a counterpart of Jingle in Dickens' "Pickwick Papers:" his coat was skimp and button'd across his chest, his sleeves were too short, his wristbands frayed, his linen dirty, and his appearance generally dilapidated but irreproachable. Bending over the counter, he said impressively:

"Sir, I am a stranger in your town—a very pleasant town, so far as I've seen—and I am expecting a large remittance to morrow."

"Sir?" said the bar-tender, stolidly continuing to whistle 'Nancy Jane' and arranging more becomingly the priceless Brazilian diamond in his neck-scarf.

"Yes, remittance from my brother, a very distinguished man, by the way, of whom you may have read notices in the Raleigh papers."

"Naw," said the skilled compounder of alcoholic enticements, "I don't read any papers but the OBSERVER. That's literary victuals and drink, clothing and stove-wood for me."

"Ah, yes," continued the stranger, "the remittance will be here by morning's mail—do I look pale?" he suddenly asked, straightening himself to give the barkeeper a better view of him.

"Well, no," said the other doubtfully, staring at him; "I should rather say, dingy."

"Ah, yes—the dust of travel, but there's pallor underneath—the pallor of approaching death. I have *angina pectoris*, and whisky is the only remedy."

The bar-tender replied not, but went on drawing the music of 'Nancy Jane' from the very depths of his soul.

"Sir—er—until the remittance arrives, could you be induced—?"

"Nary induce," said the diamond man, with a very emphatic shake of the head.

"Oh, well, doubtless I have some small change," observed the victim of heart disease, rummaging in his pockets. Suddenly he stopped, and with a terrible frown inquired:

"Could you have the heart to take from a stranger—a sick stranger—his last cent for a drink of your vile whisky?"

"I could," said the bar-keeper cheerfully.

"Then," replid the stranger, withdrawing his hand, with a coin clutched in it, "produce your toddy, and make it strong."

The bar-tender mixed a stiff drink and pushed it across the counter; the stranger seized the glass and drained it to the bottom. Then clapping an old style copper cent on the counter, remarked, "you said the last cent, and here's mine," waved his hand blandly, and passed out into the darkness of the night.

And for full five minutes no sound was heard in that saloon save the mournful melody of 'Nancy Jane,' whistled to the tune of the "Dead March in Saul."

SERIOUS SHOOTING AFFAIR.—On Saturday evening, about 8 o'clock, Mr. W. H. Bishop was shot at Swann's Station, Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway, by Mr. Harrison Graham. The shooting was believed to be entirely accidental. Both men were drinking, and Graham had a small pistol in his hand, when it was discharged in some way, the ball entering Bishop's abdomen. Graham ran off, leaving the store open, and up to last Monday had not been seen or heard of. He was doubtless confused and frightened when he ran, for the wounded man himself says that the two were on the best of terms. We regret to learn that little hope is entertained of Mr. Bishop's recovery. He is a married man, but has no children.

PINE TIMBERS.—As will be seen from the extract taken from "Hale's Woods and Timbers of North Carolina," published on the 1st page, the six counties situated in a bunch, viz: Cumberland, Sampson, Harnett, Johnston, Moore and Robeson, contain 3,825,700,000 of the 5,299,000,000 feet of long leaved pine standing in fifteen counties which are enumerated. Robeson leads the list with 864,000,000 feet, and Cumberland stands second, with 806,000,000 feet.

As we intimated in a previous article, the Florence Railroad, of the completion of which we begin to have strong hopes, will make accessible to market a large area of the territory which embraces this round pine, and the naval-store business in this section will thereby receive renewed impetus.

SMALL INDUSTRIES.—The world is made up of little things, and great events spring from trifles. The cackling of a flock of geese once saved Rome; too much flirtation by the beautiful wife of Menelaus brought on the siege of Troy, and *ilium fuit;* and a sportive kick by Mrs. O'Leary's cow caused the great Chicago fire, with the loss of hundreds of millions of dollars.

If we were as careful to note the many small opportunities constantly before and around us as we are eager to seize some great prize in the future that fades away as we approach, there would be fewer complaints of hard times, of grievous disappointment, and of enterprises which "don't pay."

We have a friend who cultivates a small farm on what would be called poor land. Without being niggardly, he is careful and vigilant, and makes every lick of work tell. He has not bought fifty pounds of bacon since 1875. He told us at his dinner-table, one day last year, that his wife never called on him for money to buy her own or the children's apparel, making enough from the sale of honey, butter, chickens and eggs to defray such expenses—and had, besides, plenty of all those supplies for the family table. He makes very little cotton, but his last year's crop was in his barn then, and he remarked that he did not intend to sell it (as it was *his own*) until the price was better. He frequently sends onions, cabbage and other stuff to Raleigh; and, though the proceeds are not much, they are so many dollars, clear profit, in his pocket. Last season the fruit crop was abundant; his family luxuriated in all kinds of luscious fruit, and the last time we saw him he was just about to ship to market 1,000 pounds of dried peeled peaches, which had been cured by himself, wife and children, outside of the regular farm labor. He takes his church paper, two secular newspapers and an agricultural magazine, all of which he reads carefully—and he acknowledged that he was indebted to his reading for many a profitable idea in farming. To crown all, he had never seen a chattel mortgage, and exhibited considerable curiosity to understand its purport.

As we rode away from his place, and looked back upon his comfortable homestead, compact barns and outhouses, well-kept stock, cattle, hogs, poultry, &c., we could not help thinking: "This may be 'small farming,' but it is withal comfort, independence and tranquility—as nearly so as we often find it in this world."

MARRIED.

NOVITZKY—ELSON—On Tuesday evening, Feb'y 27th, 1883, at the residence of Mr. Wm. Jackson, by W. S. Cook, J. P., Mr. HENRY R. NOVITZKY to Miss HANNAH ELSON.

BAXLEY—McLEOD—On the 15th of Feb'y, 1883, by the Rev. J. M. Beasley, ELIAS J. BAXLEY, formerly of Robeson County, N. C., to Miss MAGGIE MCLEOD, of Cumberland County.

Robesonian please copy.

CROSS—LINEBERY—In Chatham County, at the residence of Mr. George Burns, by the Rev. Mr. Joyner, on Tuesday, Feb'y 4th, at 10½ o'clock, Mr. MILTON CROSS to Miss CARRIE LINEBERY.

GAINEY—PRINCE—At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Marshall Prince, in Harnett county, on the 14th of Feb'y, by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, Mr. NOEL GAINEY to Miss ELLA PRINCE.

BLAKE—TOLAR—At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Hiram Tolar, on the 21st of Feb'y, by the Rev. Mr. Pitman, Mr. T. P. BLAKE to Miss CARRIE TOLAR, both of Cumberland Co.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
CHARLES HAIGH,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACNO—		North Carolina	50@75
Hog Round, new	11½	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	12@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	13@14	Flint—good	9@10½
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	5@7
Sides,	11@12½	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	9@00	Green,	4@5
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	12@13½	American,	4@4½
Hams,	15@00	Swedes,	6@7
Shoulders,	11@12	LARD—	
BAGGING—	10@11	North Carolina,	14@15
BEEF—		Western,	13@15
On foot,	3@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	5@6	Upper,	33@35
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	30@35
North Carolina,	25@35	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$4.00
Java,	20@30	PORK—	10@11
Rio,	9@12	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	45@00
COTTON TIES	1.65@2.00	Irish, bush	$1.50@1.75
CHICKENS—	2@30	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	11@12	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	8¼@9
N. C. Fam.	$5.35@5.50	Granulated,	11@12½
Wes. Fam.	6.00@8.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	90@1.00	SHUCKS—	50@65
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	6@7
Corn,—new	70@75	WOOL—	20@21
Oats,	55@65	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	80@90	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Pease,	80@90	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c.

Middling	9@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$1 30@0 00
Yellow Dip	$2.30
Virgin Dip	$2.30
Spirits	46@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale,	1.10@2 50.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Feb'y 27—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened firm at 48 cents per gallon bid, with sales reported of 40 casks at 49 cents.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1.35 for Strained and $1.40 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR—The market was steady at $1.60 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady at $1.75 for Hard and $3.00 per bbl. for Soft.

ATTENTION!

THIS is not Headquarters from which are issued general orders, but the place for filling the orders of all who are in need of FARMING SUPPLIES. Send in your orders for the well known and justly popular

Watt Plows.

Castings, Scrapers, Sweeps, Solid Sweeps, Corn Shovels, Bull Tongues, Ames' Shovels, Spades, Steel Forks, Hoes; Singletrees, Trace Chains, Hames, Collars, Bridles, Georgia Breeching, Backband Webbing and Hooks, Straw Cutters, the celebrated Thomas Cultivating and Smoothing Harrows—try them—&c. &c.

"Old Hickory" Wagons,

with written warrantee.

WELSH WAGONS.

The name is warrantee enough.

ONE NEW ROCKAWAY.

Experience has demonstrated the fact that farming cannot be made successful in this age of enormous cotton crops without Bacon, Corn, Meal Flour, Salt, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c. So send in your orders for Groceries, Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes, &c., &c.

FERTILIZERS.

"Excellenza," "Piedmont," "Game." None better.

S. C. RANKIN & CO.
March 1, 1883. 4tf

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

AS ASSIGNEE OF HENRY ELSON, I HAVE sold out his entire Stock of Goods to Messrs. Novitzky & Bro.

R. M. NIMOCKS,
Assignee of Henry Elson.

HAVING bought the stock of GOODS as mentioned above, we will continue the

DRY GOODS

business at the same store,

NO. 17 HAY STREET.

In addition to the stock heretofore carried, we will add many new lines of goods not before kept. Mr. Henry Elson will remain with us and will, at all times, be glad to see his friends.

NOVITZKY & BRO.
March 1, 1883. 1t

Hats for Gentlemen.

Received to-day a large lot of the

New and Latest Style Hats,

of the best grade—direct from the manufacturers—beautiful and desirable goods.

FRANK W. THORNTON,
5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.
March 1, 1883. 1t

A CARD.

I FEEL that I would be neglecting my duty were I to fail to give my thanks publicly to Dr. James A. MacRae, who, during my recent very severe attack of lumbago and painful rheumatism, in which I was unable to move my limbs, and was perfectly helpless, was unwearied in his services; and, by his faithful attention and professional skill, has quite restored me to the enjoyment of my former health.

Dr. MacRae is worthy to be recommended to the public in general and to the afflicted in particular.

S. BRANDT.
March 1, 1883. 1t

The Tailor's Dream.

BEAUTIFUL FABRICS, Correctly-cut Garments, Handsome Finish—this is supposed to be the "Tailor's Dream." In this particular we exhibit the largest and most complete line in this section, and have them marked at popular figures.

FRANK W. THORNTON,
5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.
March 1, 1883. 1t

EASTER CARDS.

CALL at the Bookstore and see the display of Prang's and Obpacker's elegant Easter Cards.

GEO. H. HAIGH.
March 1, 1883. 4-2t

Land and Mills for Sale.

RAY'S MILLS, 13 miles west of Fayetteville, with about 500 acres of land are offered for sale. The land is well timbered and suitable for making turpentine or farming. This is a good location for a cotton gin, saw and grist mill or cotton factory. The water-power is abundant and never failing. For particulars address

M. C. RAY,
Lock Box No. 1, Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 22, 1883 3-3tpd

Buckwheat Flour

and

Maple Syrup,

At A. S HUSKE & CO'S.

Flour! Flour! Flour!

Gallon Cans

Home Valley Apples; Candy, fresh and new, at

A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

NAILS,
AXES,
HOES,

For sale by

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Salmon, Shrimps, Lobsters, Pickles, Potted Meats, Majolica Pitchers, Jars of Jam and Marmalade.

Call and see. A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Go to A. S. Huske & Co's for their new Cigarettes, "La Belle Creole" and "Morning Dawn" Cigaritos. They are nice and something novel.

When you Want

CANNED GOODS of any kind, give us a trial.
Feb'y 15–2tf] A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Fits for Boys.

PARENTS desiring Clothing for Youths, Boys or Children are respectfully invited to examine my stock.

The assortment consisting of every grade of goods is

Full, Complete and Perfect.

FRANK W. THORNTON,
5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.
March 1, 1883. 1t

We have added largely to our stock of

Groceries, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Plows, Shovels, Spades, &c.

Farmers would do well to give us a call before buying. R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

Our stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, YARNS, SHEETINGS, &c.,

is fully up to the standard, and we are offering them low down to make room for our Spring stock. R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

We have in store a full supply of the best qualities of

Irish Potatoes

for planting. Those wishing to plant would do well to call and get the best quality.

R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

IN THE LINE OF

Heavy Groceries

for farmers' supplies we are offering special inducements, and to cash purchasers in every line of goods we are issuing GREENBACK certificates of discount. R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

Call early and secure part of the Grand Distribution of Greenback Certificates,

$6,000

of them to be issued to customers in the next thirty days. The holder of each one is entitled to a discount on every purchase.

R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.
Feb'y 22 1883 3tf

LOOK OUT!

FOR the scarce season to get something good to eat, go to

A. GARRASON'S,

where you will find a large stock of

Heavy and Fancy Groceries,

FRUITS OF ALL KINDS.

ROYSTER'S FRESH CANDY received weekly.

Mr. W. W. COLE is now with me, where he will be pleased to see all his former customers and friends. Yours respectfully,

A GARRASON.
Feb'y 22, 1883 3tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of Horne & Williams is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Horne is authorized to receipt for all amounts due the above firm, and assumes all of its liabilities.

H. R. HORNE,
W. N. WILLIAMS.
Feb. 21, 1883. 3-2t

THE UNDERSIGNED will continue the above business, and earnestly solicits a liberal share of patronage. H. R. HORNE.
Feb. 21, 1883. 3-2t

FOR SALE.

ONE hundred acres of WOOD LAND, four miles from town, situated between the Plank and Railroad, adjoining McPherson, Johnson and others. Apply to Mrs. J. M. Evans or Josiah Evans, near post office.

J. M. EVANS.
Feb'y 22, 1883 3-2t

A. MOORE,

MARKET SQUARE AND GREEN STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Tobacco and Cigar Store.

Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.

Feb'y 22, 1883 3tf

SHOE THREAD,
LEATHER,
BRISTLES,
SHOE PEGS,
CALF SKINS,
AND
UPPER LEATHER,

At A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

J. A. PEMBERTON

WOULD respectfully inform his friends that he has removed his entire stock to the

KYLE CORNER STORE,

which he has enlarged and refitted, and is now one of the handsomest stores in the State.

Thanking his friends for their liberal patronage in the past, he trusts by

Polite Attention, Fair Dealing and an Elegant Stock of Goods at "Rock Bottom" Prices,

he will see them often at his new stand, where they will always receive a hearty welcome.

J. A. PEMBERTON.
Feb'y 15, 1863 2-3t

Family Groceries.

—VERY BEST GRADES OF—

Flour, Coffee, Sugar, Tea,

SYRUP, N. O. MOLASSES.

In fact all kinds of

STAPLE GROCERIES.

All goods delivered free.

C. HAIGH,
Nos. 18 and 20 Hay St.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 15, 1883. 2-1y

WITHOUT RESERVE.

THE ENTIRE STOCK IN MY STORE ADjoining the Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar consisting of Fine Ready-Made Clothing for Gentlemen, Boy's and Youth's; Shirts and Underwear; Hats, Trunks, Carpeting, Floor Matting, Oil Cloths, Comforters, Blankets, etc., will be sold at Cost! at Cost!! at Cost!!! for cash, and no mistake.

I have concluded to leave for the Northern Cities in a few days for my Spring and Summer Stock.

Customers in arrears with their payments are earnestly requested to call and settle and avoid unnecessary trouble.

GEO. BRANDT,
Nos. 24, 26, 28 and 30 South Side Hay St.,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 8, 1883 1tf

BARGAINS

In Millinery Goods, Felt Hats, Bonnets, &c.,

At Cost For Cash.

Zephyr all Colors--10 cts. Lap.

FOR CASH FOR THIRTY DAY'S TO CLOSE OUT STOCK.

M. E. DYE,
NO. 17 HAY STREET.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

ESTABLISHED 1834.

Warren Prior & Son.

New Goods Constantly Received

Watches! Watches! Watches!

We warrant our watches for one year. In addition to this, we guarantee our price to be as low as a watch of same quality can be bought anywhere.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS! CLOCKS!

Clocks warranted for one year. If you want a good clock come and select one from the large variety at

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Solid Silver Ware.

The best Solid Silver Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Sugar Spoons, Cream Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, Fruit Knives, Card Cases, Napkin Rings and Solid Silver Ware put up in morocco and plush cases at

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Plated Silver Ware.

Casters, Pickle Casters, Individual Casters, Butter Dishes, Butter Knives, Table Knives, Waiter, Spoon Holders, Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, and Tilting Sets, Toilet Sets, Cake Baskets, Card Receivers, Jewel Caskets, Fruit Stands, Flower Stands, Vases, Cups, Napkin Rings, Spoons, Call Bells, &c.

Our assortment of Plated Silver Ware is constantly replenished with latest designs and from the most reliable makers.

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Engagement and Wedding Rings.

We shall endeavor to keep our stock of Jewelry fully up to the demand. Sale for Diamond Rings, Diamond, Ruby and Emerald Jewelry is light, yet steadily improving We are in almost daily correspondence with the manufacturers of Diamond Jewelry, and any customer wishing anything in this line or anything different from what we have in stock, if they will let us know it, we will order them a lot to select from, and in doing so we will guarantee the price will be as low as the same can be bought in any market.

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses; Spectacle and Eye Glass Cases. We are manufacturers' agents for Gold Pens, Pencils, and Tooth Picks. A good assortment in stock. We are agents for one of the largest and best manufacturers of Spectacles and Eye Glasses. If you value your eyes, buy the best at

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

OLD ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Rodgers' and Wostenholme's. The very best Scissors, Shears, Pocket Knives and Razors Also, Rodgers' Scissors and Cutlery in morocco cases. Ladies, try us when you want a good pair of scissors. We keep the best only.

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

POCKET BOOKS,

Walking Canes, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, Genuine Meerschaum Pipes, Key Rings, Tweezers, Military Goods, &c., at

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER taken in exchange for new goods.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS

cleaned and repaired and warranted at

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

E. T. McKETHAN,

—DEALER IN—

SEED OATS AND RYE,

Corn, Hay, Flour, Hominy,

COFFEE, SUGAR, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

TURPENTINE STILLS.

We are now manufacturing at Fayetteville, N. C., and Savannah, Ga., our improved

Seamless Turpentine Stills,

which gives better satisfaction than any Still now in use. Having enlarged our work-shops and supplied it with new and improved tools, we feel warranted in saying that we are better prepared than ever before to manufacture stills with promptness and dispatch. We invite all parties in want of anything in this line to call and examine our work. We have

10 SECOND HAND STILLS.

from ten to twenty five barrels capacity. These Stills are supplied with new Worms. We have always on hand a large assortment of

STILL BOTTOMS.

Extra Worms, from five to seven feet diameter; a large lot of second-hand Caps that will fit Still Collars from 23 to 28 inches; Still Doors and Grate Bars; in fact we carry a larger stock of Copper than any house in the South.

☞ Repairing through the country promptly attended to. Call on or address

McMILLAN BROS.,
Fayetteville, N. C., or Savannah, Ga.
December 7, 1882 137tf

[Concluded from first page.]

Finely Ground Phosphates or "Floats," the Product of the Duc Mill.

[Condensed from Dr. Dabney's Report.]

The invention of the Duc mill, and of other mills intended to grind phosphates finer than has been done heretofore by the burr-stone mills, has raised again the question of using finely ground raw phosphate in place of superphosphates. The common view of agricultural chemists is that the acid is simply a means of dividing the phosphate. A solution of phosphate is produced, which is diffused through the soil more or less, and then precipitated as an exceedingly fine powder. Such powders are almost unspeakably finer, we know, than the finest which we make by any mechanical means. The plant rootlets appear to dissolve such powders whenever their ingredients are needed by them, while they generally cannot dissolve the powders mechanically produced.

This solution of the phosphate costs us a great deal, however. We must add about 40 pounds of 55 per cent. acid to every hundred pounds of the phosphate, nearly doubling its weight, and then pay the freight on this, in order to get the phosphate in this finely divided state. If we could substitute power for acid, or mechanical grinding for chemical solution, in any way, and keep our phosphate in its original concentrated form, it would be a great saving. A ton of ground South Carolina raw phosphate, for example, contains 500 pounds of phosphoric acid. It costs at Charleston say $12 a ton. A ton of superphosphate contains at best 340 pounds of phosphoric acid (made from about 1,200 pounds phosphate and 800 pounds dilute acid). It costs $18 at Charleston, in the same proportion. We gladly pay this difference *in consideration of the solubility of the phosphoric acid*, which is the condition of its becoming diffused through the soil in the finely divided state. But is it possible to accomplish this in any other way?

Every improvement in grinding phosphates interests us thus greatly. So far the experiments with phosphate ground by burr-stones have not been generally successful. Their failure is attributed in part, at least, to the coarseness of the grinding. As soon as we can produce by mechanical means a powder containing considerable amount of phosphoric acid promptly available in the soil for the purposes of plants, as determined by practical experiments, the superphosphate will have a dangerous rival. The friends of the Duc mill believe that its invention was a step in this direction.

The main question here, the actual availability of the phosphoric acid in the Duc mill product, must be decided by field experiments. Doubtless, a large number of experiments of this kind will be made this year. We shall endeavor to have some experiments made also,

Meanwhile, in the absence of accurate information on this subject, we have undertaken to ascertain:

1st. The actual fineness of the product of this mill, by measuring the particles with a micrometer.

2d. The amount of phosphate in the product soluble in ammonium citrate solution.

This ammonium citrate solution is generally used in laboratories, with what propriety we are still somewhat in doubt, to represent the soil-water, plant-root juices or other solvents in the soil, and thus determine the availability of the phosphate, insoluble in water.

The attempt to get definite information as to the power, velocity and blast required to get a product of a given fineness, in order to get some estimate of the cost of the grinding in the Duc Mill, has failed us so far, although several of the mills were visited for this purpose. The conditions of the most successful running of the machine have not been determined yet. We were satisfied, however, by some rough observations, that the power consumed was much greater than has been claimed by its friends.

Samples of the product of several other methods of grinding are added to our list for the purpose of comparison; and the following table shows the result:

NAME.	Percent. finer than 0.0003 in.	Per cent. finer than .00015 in.	Per cent. of total phosphoric acid dissolved by Citrate solution.
Duc Mill Product, Raleigh,	10	....	17.86
Ordinary Grind'g of Stones	10	....	19.32
Duc Mill, Ordinary Grind'g	40	30	20.59
"Floats" from Balloons,	....	95	25.09
"Special Process,"	35	10	15.45
Duc Mill, 1st Chamber,	20	....	15.55
Duc Mill, 2d Chamber,	20	....	17.81
Duc Mill, 3d Chamber,	85	15	21.06
Duc Mill, Richmond,	45	30	15.76
Raw Navassa Ground by Stones,	10	....	17.56
Raw S C Ground by Stones	20	....	16.75

It was interesting to see whether there was any relation between the fineness of the product and the amount of phosphate which would dissolve in ammonium citrate solution; and the result shows, as may be seen from the above table, that the fine grinding does not affect the solubility of the phosphate in citrate solution in any very marked degree, at least under the conditions here supplied. A very much finer product is indeed secured, but the increased amount of phosphate dissolved by citrate is insignificant.

NOTICE.

TO those who have examined our stock of SADDLERY any explanation is entirely useless. It is acknowledged by all who have examined our stock of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Wagon and Plow Gear, that our

Styles and Quality

cannot be equaled in the State. We are practical men and know the wants of the people, and know where to buy and how to buy. You will save money by examining our stock before making your purchases. We keep almost every

Style of Saddles that you can think of.

Riding Bridles, Martingales, Wagon Bridles, Va. Plow Bridles, N. C. Scotch Collars, Kentucky "C" Collar, Ga. Breeching, Hip Straps, Buggy Harness, (Nickel Plated and Rubber Mounting), Double Wagon Harness, Double Wagon Reins, Lead Lines, Back Bands, Belly Bands, Repair Links, Bits, Whips in great variety, Hames, Dandruff Brushes, Curry Combs, Pure Bristle Brushes.

We have an arrangement with a manufacturer of Hames and Curry Combs by which we can sell Hames and Curry Combs by the dozen at the very lowest New York wholesale prices. Everybody who knows where the Market House is knows where we stay. Come to see us. We guarantee prompt and polite attention.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
Market Square, Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 22, 1883. 3-3m

J. H. FARRAR,

(Fayetteville Hotel Building,)
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
AGENT FOR

The Light Running "New Home," "New Howe," "Domestic," "Hartford" and "Davis" Sewing Machines.

Organs $40 to $150; Orguinettes $9 to $15; Orguinette Music 5c. to 6c. per foot; Pianos $200 to $350; Jewitt's Horse Detachers $4; "Farrar Turbine Water Wheel;" Oil, Needles and Attachments for all Machines.

Repairing a specialty. Terms cash.

AGENTS WANTED.
Feb'y 22, 1883. 3tf

1883. H. H. H. 1883.

Huske's Hardware House.

WE have steadily added to, and improved our business, until now we offer a well selected stock of

HARDWARE,

in addition to our Heavy and Fancy Stock of Groceries. Our determination has been from our start to make our business a success by catering to the demands of the trade.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.
Feb'y 15, 1883. 2tf

For Cuba Molasses and Fine Syrups,

Call at A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

New Orleans Sugar

A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.
Feb'y 22, 1883 3tf

Mackerel,

In 10, 12 and 15 lbs. packages; also ½ bbls. just received and nice. Call on us.

[Feb'y 15-2tf] A. S. HUSKE & CO.

"Good Farming."

READ THE FOLLOWING:

TONGUE, COLUMBUS Co., N. C., Jan. 13, 1883.

Messrs. Boykin, Carmer & Co.—Gents: I can produce a sworn statement that one-fourth of an acre of land produced 25 bushels of Peanuts, by the use of your "Home Fertilizer." Can this be done? Respectfully, W. T. HALL.

The land was measured, and I bought 22 bushels of the Peas. T. B. H.

Henry Pierce, of Franklin Co., N. C., reports the following farming in the Petersburg (Va.) *Messenger:* This year I had 25 acres in wheat, and made four hundred bushels; 25 acres in oats, and made 20 good stacks; 25 acres in corn, and made 221 barrels, or 1,100 bushels; 28 acres in cotton, and made 40 bags, weighing between 400 and 500 pounds; used no Guano, only what I made myself; bought Chemicals and manipulated them myself. Sold 900 pounds of butter at 30 cts. Mr. Pierce bought his Chemicals from us, and has been doing so four or five years.

BOYKIN, CARMER & CO.

WADESBORO, N. C., Dec. 1, 1879.

Messrs. W. J. McLendon & Co.—Gentlemen: Please pay the premium offered by our Society, for the best yield per acre of cotton and corn in Anson county, by the use of the "Home Fertilizer," to Mr. J. B. Lindsay. Our committee find, by careful measurement, that he made 14,000 lbs. seed cotton on 6¼ acres, or about 2 200 lbs. to one acre, and he also made 135 bushels of corn on 12 acres, or about 77 bushels to the acre.

JOHN ROBERSON, President.
J. A. LEAK, Treasurer.
JOHN PATRICK, Secretary.

For sale by R. M. NIMOCKS and BEAVER CREEK and CUFF BOYD, Fayetteville, N. C,
Feb'y 22, 1883 3-2t

DR. JOHN SMALL,

DENTAL SURGEON,

CONTINUES TO PRACTICE his profession among the people of Fayetteville and the surrounding country.

Office in the Fayetteville Hotel Building.
Nov. 4, 1880. 29tf

Invalids who are recovering vitality and health, declare in grateful terms their appreciation of the merits as a tonic, of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Not only does it impart strength to the weak, but it also corrects an irregular acid state of the stomach, makes the bowels act at proper intervals, gives ease to those who suffer from rheumatic and kidney troubles, and conquers as well as prevents fever and ague

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

FERTILIZING CHEMICALS.

Hinsdale & Broadfoot

Offer For Sale at Low Prices,

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
GERMAN KAINIT,
LAND PLASTER,
NITRATE OF SODA.
ACID PHOSPHATE.
SULPHATE OF SODA,
NITRATE OF POTASH,
MURIATE OF POTASH,
PERUVIAN GUANO,
and
Garden and Field Seeds.

HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.
Feb 15- 2-tf

TINWARE,
GRUB HOES,
PLOW LINES
AND
CASTINGS,
At A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

USE THE BEST.

I am Agent for the well known

Stono Phosphate Company,
Walton, Wharin & Co. Plow Brand,
Pocomoke Superphosphate,
Allison & Addison Star Brand,
Upshur Guano Company,

whose Goods are superior to most and equal to any brand made. J. B. STARR.
Feb'y 22, 1883. 3tf

ASH ELEMENT.

I HAVE A FEW TONS OF ASH ELEMENT. Used with cotton seed or stable manure it is said to be the best and cheapest Fertilizer for cotton and grain that is known. Also, a few tons of Floats or Pure South Carolina Phosphate Rock. J. B. STARR.
Feb'y 22, 1882. 3t

HOMINY,
SAMP, OAT MEAL
AND
BARLEY.
Call at A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

Iron, Steel,

PLOWS OF ALL KINDS,
PLOW CASTINGS,
CART AND BUGGY MATERIAL,
NAILS, MULE AND HORSE SHOES,
and a general stock of

HARDWARE,

FOR SALE LOW.

CHAS. HAIGH,
Nos. 18 and 20 Hay Street,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 15, 1883. 2-1y

W. S. PRIOR,
with
D. H. WILSON & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
Woodenware, Brooms,
BRUSHES, ROPE, TWINE, WRAPPING PAPER, PAPER BAGS, &C.,
Nos. 375 and 377 Washington Street,
New York.
Feb. 8. 1-tf.

GEO. H. HAIGH,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
MARKET SQUARE.

KEEPS constantly on hand a full supply of Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books; also, all School Books in general use; Note, Letter, Foolscap, Bill and Legal Cap Papers, Envelopes of different grades and sizes; Panel, Cabinet and Photograph Frames, of latest styles and sizes; Photograph and Autograph Albums, Chromes, &c.

Anything in our line not in stock will be ordered at once.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 15, 1883. 2-2m

LANDRETH'S
AND
BUIST'S
NEW CROP
GARDEN SEEDS,
FOR SALE BY
HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.
Feb'y 8, 1883 1tf

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,
FROM
D. Landreth & Sons.

ALL SEEDS OF PREVIOUS SEASONS have been destroyed, and each paper now offered has been stamped "1883" by the above firm.

FRESH OLD-FASHIONED COLLARD SEED,

raised near town by OLIVER W. PEARCE, for sale by
HORNE & WILLIAMS.
Feb. 8, 1-1m.

THE BEST CUTLERY,

as considered the world over:
RODGER'S and WOSTENHOLMES' I X L
Pocket Knives, Razors
AND SCISSORS, at
PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Ladies in want of a good pair of Scissors call on us.
Feb 8, 1-tf

REAL PROPERTY!

IN TOWN LOTS, FACTORY SITES, RESIdences, Water Powers, Valuable and Improved Farms on the River and in the back swamps, Timbered and Turpentine Lands in the Counties of Moore, Cumberland and Bladen, and valuable property in Robeson county, including town lots at Shoe Heel, FOR SALE. Parties desiring to sell or purchase real estate should consult the undersigned. O. H. BLOCKER,
Real Estate Agent.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 20, 1882. 104tf

BAKER'S
STANDARD GUANO.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS THE ABOVE

Brand of Guano

for sale either for cash or on crop time.

Very low prices will be given to parties

Buying for Cash.

This GUANO has been sold here for the past three years, and has given great satisfaction.

Any information in regard to it gladly given.

CHAS. HAIGH.
For Chemical Company of Canton.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 15, 1883. 2-2m

Buist's Garden Seed and Onion Sets,

WARRENTED FRESH AND GENUINE.

A good supply just received and for sale by
JAS. N. SMITH & CO.
Feb'y 15, 1883. 2-1m

THE
WOODS AND TIMBERS
OF
NORTH CAROLINA.

1 vol. 12mo., Cloth, $1.25.

"The publication of such facts in a shape that makes them accessible, is the very best service that the public-spirited men in the South can do their States."—*New York World.*

"The very thing needed. A very important work for the State."—*Wilmington Star.*

"A timely and valuable publication. Must prove of great service to the State."—*Charlotte Journal.*

"Mr. Hale has done the State a great service."—*Biblical Recorder.*

"Of such thorough excellence that it deserves the widest circulation."—*Nashville* (Tenn.) *Lumberman.*

The book is well-printed on tinted paper, is handsomely bound in cloth, contains 272 pages and an accurate and beautifully executed map of the State, with all its railroad routes defined.

EVERYBODY'S BOOK.

Answers to simple questions frequently put to Lawyers by Laymen.

Points in Law of value to every man in North Carolina—the Professional man, the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Landlord, the Tenant, the Cropper, the Laborer.

12 mo., paper, 32 pages, Price (Five Postage Stamps) 15 Cents.

For sale by booksellers generally, who may be supplied in quantities on favorable terms, by either of the undersigned.

If not to be had at your local book store, mailed post-paid on receipt of the price, by

E. J. HALE & SON,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers,
NEW YORK.
P. M. HALE, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.
OR,
GEO. H. HAIGH, Bookseller, Fayetteville, N. C.

JUSTICE'S COURT.

I HAVE FITTED UP AND FURNISHED A comfortable Court Room at South-West Market Square, where I may be found at usual business hours. I keep on hand all necessary blanks for issuing of any legal process desired.

For reference, and for the convenience of the Bar, I have quite

A Library of Law Books,

Digests, Codes and Supreme Court Reports, and during trials will have a messenger in attendance to make errands for such books as I may not have.

All papers for trial, as well as those adjudicated, kept properly filed for reference. Deeds and mortgages probated and delivered at Court House for parties interested. Ladies waited on at their homes and signatures to conveyances proven.

Claims collected on commission where parties do not care to sue.

Real estate bought and sold on commission.

W. C. TROY, J. P.,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb. 8. 1-7t.

ENGAGEMENT
—and—
WEDDING RINGS
—and—
BRIDAL PRESENTS
AT—
Prior's Jewelry Store.

—New Goods Constantly Received.—
Feb. 8. 1-tf

THE MUSIC STORE

is the place to get Music.

Also the place to get the best

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

of all kinds and prices.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

cheap for cash, or on easy monthly payments.

Don't order till you get our prices.

McNEILL & CO.
Jan'y 11, 1883. 141tf

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Probate for Cumberland County, I will, at 12 o'clock, on Monday, March 19th, 1883, at the Market House in Fayetteville, expose to sale by public auction, a tract of land in Carver's Creek Township adjoining the lands of Colvin and others, known as "The Lovett Blackman Land," containing about 112 acres. This land is sold for partition, and is valuble for farming purposes.

The purchaser will be required to pay one-fourth of his bid in cash; and to give note with security for the balance to be paid in six months, and the title will be reserved until all is paid.

N. W. RAY, Commissioner.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 13, 1883. 2-ts

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

Office North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1880, 2-tf

D^r HARTER'S IRON TONIC.

PURIFIES THE BLOOD

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. For Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers it is indispensable.

REV. A. I. HOBBS Writes:—"After a thorough trial of the IRON TONIC, I take pleasure in stating that I have been greatly benefited by its use. Ministers and Public Speakers will find it of the greatest value where a Tonic is necessary. I recommend it as a reliable remedial agent, possessing undoubted nutritive and restorative properties. Louisville, Ky., Oct. 2, 1882."

REV. J. L. TOWNER, Industry, Ill., says:—"I consider it a most excellent remedy for the debilitated vital forces."

PREPARED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

Fertilizers!

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,

Provisions & Fertilizers,

invite the attention of their former patrons and the public generally to the following high grade fertilizers:

1ST. LONG'S PREPARED CHEMICALS, so well and so favorably known, as a first-class composting material.

2D. "FARMER'S FRIEND GUANO." This well known Guano has a high analysis, and the high results obtained by the use of it show that it is peculiarly adapted to the soil of this and the adjoining counties.

3D. "WANDO ACID PHOSPHATE," the best article of its kind—containing potash—in North Carolina.

4TH. GENUINE GERMAN KAINIT.

All the above brands we offer VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, or liberal terms on crop time.

Send for prices and analysis.
Feb'y 1, 1883. 144tf

Navassa Guano
AND
Navassa Acid Phosphate.

THESE WELL KNOWN AND RELIABLE Fertilizers are again offered to planters for the season of 1883.

Wherever they have been used they have given satisfactory results, and as the standard is fixed and maintained they are found reliable and uniform. It will be seen from the certificate below, that Navassa Guano produced the largest yield of corn which took the premium at the Cumberland County Fair.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 13th, 1882.

Mr. R. M. Nimocks:

Please deliver to Henry Clark 400 lbs. Navassa Guano, the same having been awarded to him at our late Fair for the largest yield of corn on one acre (65½ bushels) as per offer of special premium made by you. Very respectfully,

A. A. McKETHAN, JR.,
Treas'r Cumberland County Agri. Society.

For sale by R. M. NIMOCKS.
Jan'y 18, 1882 142-3m

CIRCULAR.

WE ARE ASKED EVERY DAY, "DO YOU intend to offer your goods at cost?" Our reply is: We cannot afford to sell new and desirable goods at cost, especially such as could not be replaced cheaper than we paid for them; nor can we afford to SAY we will sell at "New York cost" and then *fail to do it.* Therefore we have made no cost advertisement, nor do we intend to do so without good reasons for the step. But should we decide on this very unbusiness like course, we think we can appeal with confidence to the public (whom we have never yet knowingly deceived) to *credit* whatever statement we may make in reference to the matter. For the present we fully recognize the fact that, from various causes, the market is now depressed, we, therefore, have

REDUCED PRICES

on many desirable goods, believing we can, in this way, fully keep abreast of the times as to prices, and, at the same time, retain our self-respect and the confidence of the public.

Very respectfully,
ROSE & LEAK.
Jan'y 25, 1883. 143tf

CALL ON US

For Corn, Oats, Hay and Rice Straw—Bacon, Lard, and Flour, all grades, Cuba and Porto Rico Molasses. Sugar and Coffee, Marshall and Liverpool Salt, Tobacco, Snuff, Soap, Starch, Candy, Crackers and Candles, Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris and Hair, Glue, Bungs, Spirit Barrels, Hoop Iron and Nails, Randolph 4 4 Sheetings, Rubber Belting, 2 to 10 inches and 3 and 4 ply.

Agents for the Brown Cotton Gin.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, May 17. 108-tf

POWDER.

I HAVE TAKEN THE AGENCY for Messrs. Laflin & Rand Powder Company, and now offer to the trade a full stock of

Rifle, Sporting and Blasting POWDER,

in any size package desired.

I still carry a full stock of

Groceries, Liquors, Guano, Chemicals, Kainit, Wagons, Plows, Saddles, Harness, Wood and Hollow Ware, and General Farm Supplies

All of which I offer at lowest prices.

R. M. NIMOCKS.
Nov. 29, 1882 136-3m

J. L. ALLEN & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FURNITURE, SASH, BLINDS, DOORS.

—AND—

Builders' Material Generally.

Factory on Mumford Street. Sales Rooms on Green and Gillespie Streets.
Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1882. 121tf

WANTED,

IN large or small quantities, Rags, Old Iron, Bones, Rope, Dry and Green Hides, Brass, Copper, Pewter, Zinc, &c. Highest cash price paid. Correspondence solicited.

J. H. WARDEN,
at the old Haigh stand,
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
J. N. MARSH, Agent.
Jan'y 25, 1883 143tf

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APplication will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina for an act empowering the County Commissioners of the County of Cumberland to establish a Free Bridge over the Cape Fear River, at or near Fayetteville, N. C.
Nov 30, 1882 136tf

HORNER SCHOOL,

OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.

The Fall Session of 1882 Begins the Fourth Monday in July.

INSTRUCTORS:
J. H. HORNER J. C. HORNER.
J. M. HORNER.

With such assistant instructors as the exigencies of the School may require.

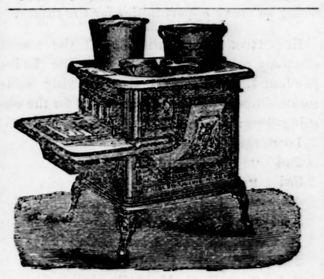
The chief work of the School is done by the Senior Principal and his two sons. The less important work is given to assistant instructors, who are selected with especial reference to their peculiar fitness for the duties assigned them; and the number of students will not be increased beyond the capacity of the Principals to take personal charge of all the classes in the leading branches taught, and to supervise all the work of the School.

The School has been under its present management for more than **THIRTY YEARS,** and in this sense, it is, we believe, the oldest school in the South.

As several of the Cadets will leave for College, there will be room next Session for about twenty new students.

For Catalogue apply to the Principals.

J. H & J. C. HORNER.
June 15, 1882. 112tf



REMOVAL.

WE ARE NOW MOVING OUR STOCK OF Stoves and Tin into our New Store where we will be pleased to have our friends and patrons call and examine our stock.

We are manufacturer's Agents for both

COOKING AND HEATING

Stoves,

of which we are now receiving a large lot on consignment, of the best collection of Stoves ever offered in this market, and guaranteed to be sold at manufacturers' prices.

A large lot of Toilet Sets and Stamped Tin of all kinds on hand. Tin Roofing, Guttering and Spouting a specialty. We carry a large lot of Roofing Plate in stock always, which enables us to tin roofs with despatch, and on the most accommodating terms. A large lot of Galvanized Iron, Zinc, Stove Pipe and Stack Iron always on hand. Also a large lot of Stove Grates, Backs and general Stove repairs, Stove Polish, &c Call and see us.

McMILLAN BROS.
Sept. 28, 1882. 127-tf

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"

Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.
Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

MERCHANT MILLS!

New Management.

HAVING purchased the above named property from Mr. W. C. Troy, and having assumed the personal management of the same, I would call the attention of all of the old patrons of the Mill and as many new ones as will favor me with their custom, to the fact that the Mill is now in first-class order and being run with an especial desire to give satisfaction.

FINE BREAD MEAL a specialty. Goods delivered to order.

Give me a trial as I am determined to please.

JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, Oct 26, 1882. 131tf

CHAS. GLOVER,

AUCTIONEER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND

MERCHANDISE BROKER,

OFFICE NO. 27 HAY STREET,
old stand of W. L. Hawley.
March 16, 1882. 99-1y

The Gullet Gin.

THE UNDESIGNED HAS ACCEPTED THE agency for the celebrated

GULLET COTTON GIN,

which has acquired the reputation, where it is in use, of turning out *smoother and cleaner cotton lint* than any other Gin.

J. B. SMITH, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 7, 1881. 51tf

B. F. MITCHELL & SON.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

MERCHANT FLOUR & GRIST MILLS,

DEALERS IN

PEANUTS,

Meal, Hominy, Grain, Seed Rye, Seed Oats, Flour, Feed, Hay, &c.

Consignments of COTTON, NAVAL STORES and other MERCHANDISE solicited.

No. 9 and 10 N. WATER ST, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Dec 14, 1882. 138-3m

STEAMBOAT NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE STEAMers of the CAPE FEAR AND PEOPLE'S STEAMBOAT COMPANY will leave their wharves as follows:

GOVERNOR WORTH will leave Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock p. m.

NORTH STATE will leave Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Thursdays and Mondays at 2 o'clock p. m. J. A. WORTH, Agent
Feb'y 8, 1883 1tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 19, 1879.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 19, 1879 trains going up the road will leave—

Fayetteville at	4.00 p. m
Little River at	4.45 "
Spout Spring at	5.15 "
Swann's Station at	6.05 "
Jonesboro at	6.40 "
Sanford at	7.10 "
Egypt at	7.40 "
Arrive at Gulf	7.55 "
Return trains will leave—	
Gulf at	6.00 a. m
Egypt at	6.25 "
Sanford at	7.20 "
Jonesboro at	7.45 "
Swann's Station at	8.15 "
Spout Spring at	9.10 "
Little River at	9.40 "
Arrive at Fayetteville	10.20 "

L. C. JONES, Superintendent
Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

A CARD.

We the undersigned, having received great and permanent benefit from the use of "COMPOUND OXYGEN," prepared and administered by Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, of Philadelphia, and being satisfied that it is a new discovery in medical science, and all that is claimed for it, consider it a duty which we owe to the many thousands who are suffering from chronic and so-called "incurable" diseases, to do all that we can to make its virtues known, and to inspire the public with confidence.

We have personal knowledge of Drs. Starkey & Palen.

They are educated, intelligent and conscientious physicians, who will not, we are sure, make any statement which they do not know, or believe to be true, nor publish any testimonials or reports of cases which are not genuine.

WM. D. KELLEY,
Member of Congress from Philadelphia.
T. S. ARTHUR,
Editor and Publisher "Arthur's Home Magazine," Philadelphia
V. L. CONRAD,
Editor "Lutheran Observer," Phila.
Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1882.

In order to meet a natural enquiry in regard to our professional and personal standing, and to give the public increased confidence in our statements, and in the genuineness of our testimonials and reports of cases, we print the above "Card" from gentlemen well and widely known and of the highest personal character.

Our "Treatise on Compound Oxygen," containing a history of the discovery and mode of action of this remarkable curative agent, and a large record of surprising cures in chronic cases, *sent free.* Address,

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN.
1109-11 Girard St., Phila.
Aug. 31, 1882. 123-6m

TUTT'S EXPECTORANT

Is composed of Herbal and Mucilaginous products, which **permeate the substance of the Lungs, expectorates the acrid matter** that collects in the Bronchial Tubes, and forms a **soothing coating,** which **relieves the irritation** that causes the cough. **It cleanses the lungs of all impurities, strengthens them when enfeebled by disease,** invigorates the circulation of the blood, and braces the nervous system. **Slight colds often end in consumption. It is dangerous to neglect them. Apply the remedy promptly.** A test of twenty years warrants the assertion that **no remedy has ever been found that is as prompt** in its effects as **TUTT'S EXPECTORANT. A single dose raises the phlegm,** subdues inflammation, and its use speedily cures the most obstinate cough. **A pleasant cordial, children take it readily. For Croup it is invaluable** and should be in every family.

In 25c. and $1 Bottles.

TUTT'S PILLS

ACT DIRECTLY ON THE LIVER,

Cures Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Bilious Colic, Constipation, Rheumatism, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, Dizziness, Torpid Liver, and Female Irregularities. If you do not "feel very well," a single pill at bed-time stimulates the stomach, restores the appetite, imparts vigor to the system. **Price, 25c. 35 Murray St., N.Y.**

WRITE FOR TUTT'S MANUAL FREE.

DR. BUTTS DISPENSARY.

Established 1847 at 12 N. 6th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. **Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases** have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION or EXPOSURE Produces the following affections of the blood, skin or bones, treated with success, without using Mercury or Poisonous Medicines,

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from the effects of a disease that unfits its victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express but where possible personal consultation is preferred, which is **FREE** and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss. Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed

DR. BUTTS, 12 North 6th St., St. Louis, Mo.

PATENTS

Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for *MODERATE FEES.*

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from *WASHINGTON.*

Send *MODEL OR DRAWING.* We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make *NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.*

We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div. and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or county, address C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
Dec 7, 1882 137tf

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.

Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.

Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.

Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.

Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.

Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Nov 16, 1882. 134-1y

TRADE MARK. **Seminal Pastille**

A recently New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, viz., Direct Application to the principal seat of the Disease. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a recognized success. There is no nonsense about this preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give perfect satisfaction. It is recommended by the Medical Profession to be the most rational treatment yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1 (lasting a month), $5; No. 2 (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases), $7. No. 3 (lasting two months), $9. It will stop emissions and restore vigor in the worst cases). $7. Sold by mail, sealed in plain wrappers. Full directions for using accompany each box.

Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will assure the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and for the cause of his early decay, as it may affect. Sold by druggists and by mail.

HARRIS REMEDY CO., MF'G CHEMISTS,
Market and 8th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.